The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Homicide Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his own or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1874. NO. 130.

## FIRST EDITION

### THE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. KIRK.

We have felt, from the start, that Mr. KIRK was too good a Republican to allow himself to be used as a disorganizer; and his letter, which we publish this morning, withdrawing from the canvass, is proof that we were right in our estimate of him.

He withdraws because his candidacy might contribute to the election of a Democrat, and he recommends his friends to vote for Mr. MCCARTHY because both he and Mr. MCCARTHY are sound and devoted Republicans. The letter is creditable alike to his head and his heart, and will do him vastly more good, and raise him much higher in the estimation of the people, than any other act he could have done. He has vindicated the purity and the disinterestedness of his Republicanism, and shown conclusively that he regards the interests of the party as above and beyond all mere personal considerations.

The fight is now narrowed to a very small compass. The simple issue is MCCARTHY or GUTHRIE. The latter, as we have before shown, is running only as a Democrat. Every vote cast for him is a vote for the party in which his life is bound up. He wears no glove to conceal his hand, but boldly presents himself as the candidate of his party, bound to carry out his party views, and to administer the city government, if elected, in the interests of his party. No one can be misled in voting for him. His election will be a Democratic victory. BLACKMORE clothed himself with the guise of a "Citizens'" nomination; but Mr. GUTHRIE resorts to no such subterfuge. He is a Democrat of the extremest kind, and nothing else.

Mr. MCCARTHY, on the other hand, is a Republican—a life-long and consistent Republican. He presents himself as the Republican nominee; and Mr. KIRK, as a good Republican, withdraws in his favor that the fight may be made squarely a political one. The act reflects distinguished honor on Mr. KIRK; and the result will, we are sure, reflect honor upon the people. The staunch, tried, true and devoted Republicans of Pittsburgh—the city in which the Republican party had its birth eighteen years ago—will not see her name belittled and their own good name disgraced by the election of a Democratic Mayor.

We urge our candidate with all the more earnestness because we know him to be pure, high-minded, honest, capable and faithful. These are no idle words, no mere repetition of the parrot cries that resound about election times, but the sincere words of a clear conviction. We believe what we say, and now that the coast is clear, and the field open for a fair fight, we call upon our Republican friends to lose no time in getting their armor on and preparing for one more successful stand against the common enemy.

## COLUMBUS.

**Executive Appointments Foreshadowed—Pardon of a Convict—The Weimer-Welch Contest.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., February 12, 1874.

It is announced now by those who profess to be in the secrets of the State administration that Governor Allen has resolved to appoint Walter O. Hood, of Marietta, State Librarian; Robert Lennox, of Columbus, late Private Secretary to Senator Thurman, Assistant Librarian; Henry B. Payne, Jr., of Cleveland, Quartermaster General, and Jno. A. Cockerill, of Cincinnati, and James McMahon, of Dayton, as Aids. The last three officers are purely ornamental, having no pay attached.

A man named William Graham, who had served nine years of a life sentence in the penitentiary for killing two men who tried to enforce the draft in Akron, in the year 1865, was pardoned out yesterday. He is a well-to-do farmer, and petitions for his release were signed by prominent men of both parties, including the Republican Senator of his district and Lieutenant Governor Hart.

The trial of the case of WEIMER against Welch, contestant for the State Treasurership, was called in the Senate to-day, but nothing done aside from appointing a committee to draw up rules and prepare bills to legalize the action required. Welch comes in with the advantage of possession of the office, and distinguished counsel, including the Attorney General of the State, and John McSweeny, of Wooster, to defend him. The trial will probably last eight or ten days after it is commenced.

## WAYNESBURG, PA.

**Principal of the Female Department of Waynesburg College Stricken with Paralysis.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., February 12, 1874.

Mrs. M. K. B. Moller, principal of the female department of Waynesburg College, was stricken suddenly last night with paralysis of the heart, and still lies unconscious. Her recovery is improbable.

## CASUALTIES.

**An Old Lady of Ninety-nine Burned Alive.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., February 12, 1874.

Rachel Furguson, aged ninety-nine years, living in the north part of this city, was burned to death this morning by her clothes catching fire, as is supposed, from the stove. A grandson of the old lady smelling smoke from her room, entered it and found the bedding on fire and the old lady enveloped in flames. He gave the alarm to his mother down stairs, who brought water and extinguished the flames, but the life of the victim was extinct.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 12, 1874.

ARRIVAL OF CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Rev. Charles Kingsley, author, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, arrived yesterday, on a visit to the United States.

OPENING OF SOUP HOUSES.

The members of the Stock Exchange have opened a subscription list for the establishment of free soup houses in the lower part of the city.

PETER COOPER'S EIGHTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY.

Members of the Arcadian Club gave a reception to Peter Cooper this evening, on the 83d anniversary of his birthday. A large number of most prominent citizens were present.

**Stove Manufacturers National Convention.**

ALBANY, N. Y., February 12.—The Stove Manufacturers National Convention to-day adopted the following resolution: *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this convention, the reduction in the price of stoves, hollow ware and castings should not be more than ten dollars per ton below the price recommended at the meeting in Pittsburgh in 1873. The convention adjourned to meet at Long Branch in June.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

In the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, Judge Drummond has overruled the demurrer to the replications in the Warren county bond cases. The suits are of public interest, not only on account of the amount involved, but as presenting a new phase of liability of towns and counties on their bonds issued in aid of the building of railways.

Owing to the presence of Wm. M. Tweed and Thomas C. Fields on the Commission to represent New York at the Centennial to be held in Philadelphia, the Assembly has abolished the whole Commission.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,-304,627.

The Mississippi House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of 54 to 33, passed a resolution requesting Senator Alcorn to resign.

At the special election held in Toledo yesterday, Major General James B. Steedman received five hundred and twenty-two majority and is undoubtedly elected to succeed Chief Justice Waite as delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

The anniversary of Lincoln's birthday was celebrated at Buffalo by services in the various public schools and appropriate ceremonies by the citizens.

The Episcopal Convention at Milwaukee adjourned *sine die* at half-past twelve last night, being unable to agree upon a candidate for Bishop of the diocese. The session was a stormy one, frequent collisions occurring between the High and Low Church factions. The election of Bishop is postponed till the next annual meeting in June.

The steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

The Illinois State Women's Suffrage Association met yesterday in Chicago.

**Inducements Offered**

for cash and 60 prompt men at the Checkered Front, 56 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See Advertisement.

## HARRISBURG.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

### Debate on the Singerly Bill.

### Judiciary Apportionment Discussed

### Salary Bill Occupies Attention of the House.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 12, 1874.

SENATE.

The Singerly Printing bill occasioned considerable debate. The total amount to be allowed under the bill was $31,000.

The Judiciary Apportionment bill was then taken up, when Mr. Wallace offered several amendments. The debate waxed warm, with Mr. Strang on the other side. Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The bill on entailments occupied the morning hour. Mr. Christy opposed and Mr. Little favored the bill, which was passed to second reading.

The Judicial Salary bill was called up. Mr. Newmyer moved to enforce his ten minute rule for speeches.

Mr. Webb opposed the bill.

At the afternoon session one amendment after another was voted on, and the entire afternoon was spent on it, Messrs. McCormick, Newmyer and Christy supporting, and Messrs. Webb, Wolfe and Raney opposing it.

The bill got into such a mix that a motion was made to recommit it to the General Judiciary Committee.

Not agreed to.

[The following letter from our Harrisburg correspondent was crowded out yesterday morning. Although a day behind time, it is of sufficient interest to lay before our readers. —ED. COM.]

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1874.

The House met at ten o'clock this morning, and sat for three hours; but beyond spending the additional hour in babble, the increase in time spent did not result in any increase of work. The whole time was devoted to a discussion of a bill to repeal the Usury laws. The discussion was long and tedious, but ended in no result. The hour of adjournment arrived in the midst of it, and the bill went over. Several incidental votes taken on it, however, show a pretty evenly divided House. Mr. Little moved, in Committee of the Whole, that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. This he did, as he said, in the hope of putting the bill over for future consideration, and the vote on it was 33 to 32; but on giving the committee leave to sit again, the vote on first count was 36 to 34, whereupon the yeas and nays were called, and resulted—yeas 36, nays 41. This had the effect to bring the bill before the House on first reading, and the remainder of the time was spent in discussing it. The negative vote, as given above, is hostile to the bill as it stands, and indicates that the House is against it. The bill authorizes contracts to loan and borrow money to be made in writing to the limit of ten per cent. interest, the regular legal interest to remain at six per cent. The opponents of the bill allege that to authorize interest at ten per cent. would practically establish that as the legal rate, and the friends of the bill allege that it is a suspicious circumstance that the opposition comes mainly from those interested in national banks, who profit by an uncertain rate of interest. My opinion is that the bill will not pass the House in its present shape.

The Senate had a short session, but passed all the bills it had ready for action. The supplement to the Election law, the bill to regulate the change of venue in criminal causes, and the House bill to provide for filling vacancies in the offices of Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts, &c., were severally passed; and Mr. Ermentrout's bill to prevent trespassing on inclosed and improved lands by hunters was postponed for the present. The Judicial Apportionment bill was postponed for the present, and so was the bill to fix the time for the commencement of the terms of ward, borough and township officers.

Mr. Wallace's bill to "provide for the incorporation of certain private corporations," has been printed, but has not yet been acted on. It enacts as follows:

Private corporations may be formed by the voluntary association of five or more persons with powers.

First, to have limited or perpetual succession.

Second, to maintain and carry on judicial proceedings.

Third, to make and use a common seal.

Fourth, to hold such real and personal estate as the purposes of the organization require.

Fifth, to appoint and remove its own officers.

Sixth, to frame its own by-laws; and

Seventh, to enter into all obligations necessary to the transaction of its affairs.

Private corporations are divided into two classes. The first class embraces religious, benevolent, educational, literary, agricultural, horticultural, sporting, cemetery, beneficial and fire companies, each of which may hold real estate yielding not more than $20,000 annually.

The second class embraces insurance companies of all kinds, road, bridge, telegraph, ferry, water, gas, printing, shipbuilding, hotel, building and loan, mechanical, mining and manufacturing companies.

The charter of an intended corporation must be subscribed by five or more persons, and shall contain the name of the corporation, its purpose, its locality, the term of its existence, the number and names of directors, and the amount of capital stock. Notice is to be given in at least one paper of application for charters, of which proof is to be made, and the charter acknowledged before the Recorder; and upon presentation to a law judge of the proper county, if found to be within the purpose named in the *first* class, the judge shall approve the charter and it shall then be recorded.

Applications for charters of corporations in the *second* class shall, in addition to the foregoing, set forth that ten per cent. of the capital stock has been paid in cash to the treasurer of the corporation, and shall then be submitted to a law judge of the proper county, who shall examine it, and if in the proper form, shall indorse the facts and approval thereon. It shall then be sent to the Governor, and if he approve it on examination, shall direct letters patent to issue in the usual form. The charter is to be then recorded in the Secretary of Commonwealth's office, and the Auditor General apprised of its contents. Charters of this class are limited to twenty years.

The business of all corporations shall be managed by a President, Board of Directors, Clerk, Treasurer, &c., who shall be chosen annually by the stockholders. The number of directors shall not be less than three, and the treasurer shall give bond in such sums as shall be required.

The bill then goes on to provide minutely how shares of stock shall be issued, how elections shall be held, how vacancies shall be filled, how votes may be cast under the cumulative system, and limits the stock in each corporation to a million of dollars. Stock in them is declared to be personal property, transferable when fully paid and forfeitable for nonpayment of indebtedness thereon. All such corporations may borrow money and secure their indebtedness by bonds with or without coupons, and by mortgages to an amount not exceeding half their capital stock, at a rate of interest not exceeding 7 per cent. The stockholders are held individually liable to the amount of their stock for the debts of the corporation, as is the case in all corporations now existing. Preferred stock may be issued and dividends paid thereon out of the net earnings only.

Every corporation created under this act may take such real and personal estate, mineral rights and other property as may be necessary for its purposes, and issue stock in payment, which shall be treated as full paid stock. All fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness is declared void, and all corporations may provide for the issue of *deferred stock*—a new idea—in payment of real and personal estate or mineral rights, and said stock may be made to await the payment of from five per cent. to ten per cent. has been paid out of the net earnings upon the other full paid stock.

The capital stock of corporations may be increased, but only for money, labor done, or property actually received, and upon a vote of the stockholders, due notice of the increase, if ordered, being given to the Auditor General. The capital stock may also be reduced by a vote of the stockholders.

The bill then proceeds to point out what the charters of live stock and accident insurance companies, road companies, ferry and bridge companies, and telegraph companies, incorporating therein the present regulations for such companies. Also, for water, water and gas, hotel, building and loan, and manufacturing companies, particularly iron and steel companies, and mining and quarrying companies. These details are very full, but are mainly conformable to the present law on the subjects. Provision is made for taxation on their capital stock, franchises, &c., as at present.

The bill covers fifty-four pages, and is full and complete in its provisions. It will not pass hurriedly, and there is a general desire that those interested should examine it, and suggest whatever alterations may be deemed advisable. Some general bill of the kind must be passed; and now is the time to speak out, and suggest what changes, if any, are wanted.

SPECIAL.

**Death of Hon. R. C. Hurd, Mt. Vernon, O.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MT. VERNON, O., February 12, 1874.

Hon. R. C. Hurd, President of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus Railway, a distinguished member of the bar of this city, and a former Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this district, died this morning at one o'clock, at his residence in this city. The Court of Common Pleas was adjourned for to-day, in respect to the memory of the deceased, and a meeting of the bar was held, to take preliminary action suitable to the event. The funeral takes place on Sunday afternoon.

## XLIII. CONGRESS

### FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. INGALLS presented the credentials of James S. Harvey, elected United States Senator from Kansas, and Mr. Harvey was sworn in.

Mr. ALCORN, of Mississippi, presented the credentials of H. R. Pease, elected Senator of the United States from Mississippi. Mr. Pease was then sworn in.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a resolution of the Legislature of South Caroiina in favor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill by Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Patterson said that on the passage of the resolution in the Legislature, the yeas and nays were called and it was unanimously adopted, Democrats voting with Republicans.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Merrimon, to insert seventy-five in the place of twenty-five.

After debate, Mr. MERRIMON said if Congress would allow an increase in the volume of currency, he would yield the point he had now contended for, but not otherwise. He would like to see the volume of currency increased a hundred million dollars, is possible. He believed the temper of the Senate was for an increase, and, for the purpose of testing the question, he would withdraw his amendment pending, and move the following as a substitute for the bill as reported by committee: To strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert "that $46,000,000 in notes for circulation shall be issued to the national banking associations now organized, or which may be hereafter organized, in addition to the present circulation, under the same rules, regulations and limitations as now prescribed by law."

Mr. SHERMAN appealed to Senators not to endanger this bill, which was intended as one for local relief, by tacking on to it the great question of inflation. Let the question be met fairly and squarely and decided. It was one of great importance and would determine the prosperity, happiness and glory of our country. He was opposed to any increase in currency, and the question of inflation or not could be determined once and for all so soon as the Naval Appropriation bill be disposed of; but now he hoped this bill would pass as it came from the committee, so that relief might be afforded to those sections needing it.

Mr. WRIGHT said he was opposed to the substitute of the gentleman from North Carolina (Merrimon), as it allowed banks already organized to take up the increase, and it would not effectively relieve the South and West. He (Wright) moved an amendment to the bill as reported by the committee, to strike out the words "twenty-five" and insert "fifty," so that the amount of circulation to be withdrawn and re-issued should be fifty millions, instead of twenty-five millions; and upon that question he asked the yeas and nays. He said if there was to be an increase in currency, he would prefer to see that increase in greenbacks and not in national bank notes.

Mr. LOGAN said if a majority of the Senators on this floor wanted contraction, let there be a vote. Those who favored expansion would acquiesce in the result, and there the fight would end. But on the other hand, a majority wanted an increase, and to have it. He wanted no deception in this matter, and hoped the friends of more currency would stand by the proposition for a moderate increase. It would be an entering wedge.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, agreed with the Senator from Illinois (Logan), and hoped the friends of a moderate increase would stand by this substitute and settle the question as to whether or not we are to have more currency. He was opposed to taking a single dollar from New England. Let them have their money, but give more to the West and South. The panic had not ended; its blaze may have been extinguished, but it still smouldered, and was ready to break out again. He was not to be frightened from his position by threats. That substitute would kill the bill, and he hoped the friends of increase would stand firm and make this a test question.

Pending discussion the Senate went into Executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Among Executive documents submitted by the Speaker, after the reading of the Journal, was a response to the call for information in regard to the amounts paid for the settlement of suits growing out of frauds in the New York and Boston custom houses. The document is very voluminous. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. GUNCKEL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the sale by public auction of the military reservation of Fort Reynolds, Colorado Territory, containing about twenty-three square miles, and the government buildings thereon. The land to be sold in tracts not more than eighty acres each and at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

On motion of Mr. KASSON an amendment was adopted, requiring not less than three months' public notice of the time and place of sale, in not less than three public newspapers printed and published in the Territory. The bill thus amended, passed.

Mr. DONNAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making it the duty of the Secretary of War to cause frequent inquiries to be made into the economy, propriety and necessity of the disbursement of moneys by disbursing officers of the army. Passed.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the same committee, reported a bill governing leave of absence to army officers. It provides that all officers on duty at any point west of a line drawn north and south through Omaha city, and north of a line drawn east and west from the southern boundary of Arizona, shall be allowed sixty days leave of absence, if taken but once in two years, without deduction of pay and allowances, or three months leave once in four years. After explanation, the bill passed.

Mr. COBURN, from the same committee, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expense incurred by the Territorial authorities in Dacota for arms, equipments, military stores, supplies, and all other expenses of the volunteer force in the Indian war of 1862. Passed.

The House then, at half-past one, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the fortification bill.

The items of $20,000 each, for Forts Foote and Washington, on the Potomac, were stricken out. The items for Forts Moultrie, Sumter and Pulaski were retained. The appropriation for Fort McHenry and Fort Jefferson were refused. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair, on the bill to repeal the stamp duty or tax on matches, and Mr. Dawes proceeded to address the House.

Mr. DAWES discussed the pending bill and that for the repeal of check stamps together. The tax on matches last year reached two and a half millions, and that on bank checks $1,600,000. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimated that the repeal would require the refunding of half a million to those now holding stamps for bank checks, and a like amount for stamps on matches. So the question of repeal involved $5,100,000. The Committee on Ways and Means were unanimous against the repeal. The Secretary of the Treasury had on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, over one hundred and thirty millions, of which some seventy millions was held in trust, leaving but sixty millions belonging to the government as its total available funds, or forty-eight millions gold and nearly twelve millions currency. The receipts from July 1, 1873, to February 1, 1874, were $165,677,973, and the estimate for the remaining five months of the year was $126,000,000, making a total available income of $281,777,973. The expenditures to February 1 were, on account of sinking fund $12,926,-450 and appropriations $177,174,585. The liabilities were, unexpended balances of appropriations $138,384,587, interest on public debt $41,286,661, accrued interest $6,987,477, besides the estimated expenditures on account of sundry indefinite and permanent appropriations of $6,825,000, which (with some additional figures not clearly understood by the reporter) made total expenditures of $393,846,650, against available resources of $641,780,201. So, if the government should be called upon during the year for all appropriations made by Congress, there would be at the end of the year a deficit of $52,066,449. This represented the condition of the Treasury on paper, but there was no probability that the Treasury would be called on to expend for all the appropriations. Many of the items came under the head of permanent appropriations which, although made over two years ago, had not been covered into the Treasury. A careful revision of all those outstanding appropriations aggregates $72,369,034. Assuming that the treasury will not be called on for it, there would be on hand at the close of the current year, $20,302,-285. This sum excludes the sinking fund. That is, the government could meet all its liabilities and also provide for the sinking fund, and still have twenty millions at the end of the year, as against sixty millions at the beginning. But against that twenty were to be drawn all deficiencies that arose during the war. He understood there would be a million deficiency in the Indian Bureau, and he estimated the miscellaneous deficiencies at two millions. He had never known the deficiency bills at any session to amount to less than three millions, and had known them to reach thirteen millions. He had left out of the estimate all deficiencies the claims made by the District of Columbia for expenditures made in the District, and varying from three to five millions, in the face of its prohibition by the act of the 5th of January, 1871, for the contraction of further liabilities by the Board of Public Works for improving the streets, etc. Except in pursuance of appropriations, Congress was confronted with these claims. He would not discuss their legality, but would say that after that enactment the Treasury Department could not have contemplated any expenditures by the Board of Public Works that would be liable. If, however, this sum should be paid out, it would increase the deficiencies to say $7,000,000. The claims from the mixed commission would swell them two millions more, leaving but ten millions odd of cash on hand at the end of the year. It was evidently unsafe for the Treasury to be reduced as low as ten millions to meet emergencies in the absence of Congress. No man would take upon himself the duties of the Treasury Department in face of the liability of such a balance, with the monthly expenses of the government much in excess thereof, unless provided by Congress with some means on which he could fall back. In reply to Mr. Garfield, Mr. Dawes said the forty-four million reserve, and the use made of it by the Secretary of the Treasury, has not entered into his calculations. The receipts and the estimates for the months of the last fiscal year with the estimated receipts for the coming five months of this fiscal year were as follows: For 1872 and 1873, receipts for the last five months, $127,-000,000, odd. For 1873 and 1874, estimated receipts for the next five months $116,000,000, making a falling off in that period of $11,516,-273.

Mr. DAWES then, as due to the administration of the Treasury Department, stated in detail the reduction in duties by Congress on tea, coffee and other articles, aggregating $44,367,313, as the reason why, having commenced the year with sixty millions in hand, it ends the year with only ten millions and an increase of the public debt; and continued as follows: If the House agree with me that the Treasury is liable at any moment to go to protest unless it can have a margin more to be relied upon than this, less than ten million dollars, then every gentleman will see that we do not discharge our duty unless we, as a law-making power, pass some measure by which to increase that margin. Of course, there are but three ways to do that thing. It may be done by increased taxation, by a loan or by the cutting down of expenditures. Unless one or other of these three measures be resorted to, and resorted to at once, we who have the credit of the United States in our keeping, holding only the Secretary of the Treasury and the administration to the faithful discharge of the laws which we make shall have failed in the discharge of our duty. Mr. Dawes continued by opposing any increase of taxation, giving credit to Secretary Boutwell for his appeal to the Committee of Conference in its last moments, for striking out four or five millions of further reduction, and which resulted in the striking out of those very measures which are now pending—the repeal of taxes on matches and check stamps. He (Dawes) could not make up his mind that the people of this country will take on their shoulders any new burdens. He also combatted resorting to a loan in time of peace as an error which would ruin the party which resorted to it.

Mr. DAWES assumed that the House would agree with him that there must be some other way out of the dilemma than either imposing new taxes or borrowing money in the market. What should that new way be? He then went on to refer to the expenditures for the last six years, as follows: In 1869, $332,000,000; in 1870, $309,000,000; in 1871, $292,000,000; in 1872, $277,000,000; in 1873, $290,000,000; and in the present fiscal year $319,653,644. In 1870 the expenditures had been reduced to $309,000,000, while $101,000,000 of the public debt had been paid. In 1871 the expenditures had been reduced to $292,000,000, and $94,000,-000 of the public debt had been paid. In 1872 the expenditures had been reduced to $277,-000,000, and $60,000,000 of the public debt had been paid. In 1873 the expenditures had run up to $290,000,000, and only $45,000,000 of the public debt had been paid. This year the expenditures would be $319,000,000 without paying a dollar of the public debt. Mr. Dawes referred to the increased expenditures in the various departments of the government this year as compared with last, and went on to refer to the extravagance of retaining ports of entry in places where the receipts did not begin to pay expenses, and in this connection he had read a letter from an ex-appraiser at one of these ports, saying that when he received his appointment with a salary of $3,000 a year, he had written to his Senator stating that the office was a sinecure and had afterwards told the same thing to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that about a year ago he had written to another Senator that the law should be repealed and the office abolished. The letter went on to say that an officeholder who expresses such sentiments against his own position is decidedly unpopular in the Republican party, and that in March last he had been removed. He would not say that he had been informed, but he presumed it was on the ground of insanity. (Loud laughter.) There could have been no charge of negligence or incompetency in that office, for it had only a force of three, and that was the collector, who had been a faithful and efficient officer for many years. Many of the items came under the head of permanent appropriations which, although made over two years ago, had not been covered into the Treasury. A careful revision of all those outstanding appropriations aggregates $72,369,034. Assuming that the treasury will not be called on for it, there would be on hand at the close of the current year, $20,302,-285. This sum excludes the sinking fund. That is, the government could meet all its liabilities and also provide for the sinking fund, and still have twenty millions at the end of the year, as against sixty millions at the beginning. But against that twenty were to be drawn all deficiencies that arose during the war. He understood there would be a million deficiency in the Indian Bureau, and he estimated the miscellaneous deficiencies at two millions. He had never known the deficiency bills at any session to amount to less than three millions, and had known them to reach thirteen millions. He had left out of the estimate all deficiencies the claims made by the District of Columbia for expenditures made in the District, and varying from three to five millions, in the face of its prohibition by the act of the 5th of January, 1871, for the contraction of further liabilities by the Board of Public Works for improving the streets, etc. Except in pursuance of appropriations, Congress was confronted with these claims. He would not discuss their legality, but would say that after that enactment the Treasury Department could not have contemplated any expenditures by the Board of Public Works that would be liable. If, however, this sum should be paid out, it would increase the deficiencies to say $7,000,000. The claims from the mixed commission would swell them two millions more, leaving but ten millions odd of cash on hand at the end of the year. It was evidently unsafe for the Treasury to be reduced as low as ten millions to meet emergencies in the absence of Congress. No man would take upon himself the duties of the Treasury Department in face of the liability of such a balance, with the monthly expenses of the government much in excess thereof, unless provided by Congress with some means on which he could fall back. In reply to Mr. Garfield, Mr. Dawes said the forty-four million reserve, and the use made of it by the Secretary of the Treasury, has not entered into his calculations. The receipts and the estimates for the months of the last fiscal year with the estimated receipts for the coming five months of this fiscal year were as follows: For 1872 and 1873, receipts for the last five months, $127,-000,000, odd. For 1873 and 1874, estimated receipts for the next five months $116,000,000, making a falling off in that period of $11,516,-273.

Mr. DAWES then, as due to the administration of the Treasury Department, stated in detail the reduction in duties by Congress on tea, coffee and other articles, aggregating $44,367,313, as the reason why, having commenced the year with sixty millions in hand, it ends the year with only ten millions and an increase of the public debt; and continued as follows: If the House agree with me that the Treasury is liable at any moment to go to protest unless it can have a margin more to be relied upon than this, less than ten million dollars, then every gentleman will see that we do not discharge our duty unless we, as a law-making power, pass some measure by which to increase that margin. Of course, there are but three ways to do that thing. It may be done by increased taxation, by a loan or by the cutting down of expenditures. Unless one or other of these three measures be resorted to, and resorted to at once, we who have the credit of the Treasury of the United States in our keeping, holding only the Secretary of the Treasury and the administration to the faithful discharge of the laws which we make shall have failed in the discharge of our duty. Mr. Dawes continued by opposing any increase of taxation, giving credit to Secretary Boutwell for his appeal to the Committee of Conference in its last moments, for striking out four or five millions of further reduction, and which resulted in the striking out of those very measures which are now pending—the repeal of taxes on matches and check stamps. He (Dawes) could not make up his mind that the people of this country will take on their shoulders any new burdens. He also combatted resorting to a loan in time of peace as an error which would ruin the party which resorted to it.

Mr. DAWES assumed that the House would agree with him that there must be some other way out of the dilemma than either imposing new taxes or borrowing money in the market. What should that new way be? He then went on to refer to the expenditures for the last six years, as follows: In 1869, $332,000,000; in 1870, $309,000,000; in 1871, $292,000,000; in 1872, $277,000,000; in 1873, $290,000,000; and in the present fiscal year $319,653,644. In 1870 the expenditures had been reduced to $309,000,000, while $101,000,000 of the public debt had been paid. In 1871 the expenditures had been reduced to $292,000,000, and $94,000,-000 of the public debt had been paid. In 1872 the expenditures had been reduced to $277,-000,000, and $60,000,000 of the public debt had been paid. In 1873 the expenditures had run up to $290,000,000, and only $45,000,000 of the public debt had been paid. This year the expenditures would be $319,000,000 without paying a dollar of the public debt. Mr. Dawes referred to the increased expenditures in the various departments of the government this year as compared with last, and went on to refer to the extravagance of retaining ports of entry in places where the receipts did not begin to pay expenses, and in this connection he had read a letter from an ex-appraiser at one of these ports, saying that when he received his appointment with a salary of $3,000 a year, he had written to his Senator stating that the office was a sinecure and had afterwards told the same thing to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that about a year ago he had written to another Senator that the law should be repealed and the office abolished. The letter went on to say that an officeholder who expresses such sentiments against his own position is decidedly unpopular in the Republican party, and that in March last he had been removed. He would not say that he had been informed, but he presumed it was on the ground of insanity. (Loud laughter.) There could have been no charge of negligence or incompetency in that office, for it had only a force of three, and that was the collector, who had been a faithful and efficient officer for many years. Many of the items came under the head of permanent appropriations which, although made over two years ago, had not been covered into the Treasury. A careful revision of all those outstanding appropriations aggregates $72,369,034. Assuming that the treasury will not be called on for it, there would be on hand at the close of the current year, $20,302,-285. This sum excludes the sinking fund. That is, the government could meet all its liabilities and also provide for the sinking fund, and still have twenty millions at the end of the year, as against sixty millions at the beginning. But against that twenty were to be drawn all deficiencies that arose during the war. He understood there would be a million deficiency in the Indian Bureau, and he estimated the miscellaneous deficiencies at two millions. He had never known the deficiency bills at any session to amount to less than three millions, and had known them to reach thirteen millions. He had left out of the estimate all deficiencies the claims made by the District of Columbia for expenditures made in the District, and varying from three to five millions, in the face of its prohibition by the act of the 5th of January, 1871, for the contraction of further liabilities by the Board of Public Works for improving the streets, etc. Except in pursuance of appropriations, Congress was confronted with these claims. He would not discuss their legality, but would say that after that enactment the Treasury Department could not have contemplated any expenditures by the Board of Public Works that would be liable. If, however, this sum should be paid out, it would increase the deficiencies to say $7,000,000. The claims from the mixed commission would swell them two millions more, leaving but ten millions odd of cash on hand at the end of the year. It was evidently unsafe for the Treasury to be reduced as low as ten millions to meet emergencies in the absence of Congress. No man would take upon

**Appropriation Bill.**

The Committee on Appropriations expects to report the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill to-morrow. The estimates as submitted by the Departments are reduced several hundred thousand dollars, the committee having determined upon a reduction of force in all of the Departments. Mr. Garfield, the chairman, intimated this afternoon that the bill would of itself be an answer to the figures in Mr. Dawes's speech on the finances, delivered this afternoon.

**Mr. Dawes's Speech**

was, so far, the most important of the session for it indicated the ideas of the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means on the subject. His remarks were listened to with the greatest attention, especially by Mr. Beck, who will reply to him, and who represents the majority of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Garfield, who in a few remarks spoke for the Committee on Appropriations, indicated pretty plainly that that committee did not agree with Mr. Dawes's views, and that at the proper time there would be quite an issue between the two committees on the important subjects of finances and appropriations. Mr. Beck, in his remarks, it is understood, will favor a revision of the tariff laws and will recommend such legislation as will produce more revenue from imports. There is no party question involved in this discussion, and Mr. Dawes will find some of the most prominent Western Republicans among his most earnest opponents.

**Claims for War Damages.**

The Senate Committee on Claims will hold an important meeting on Saturday to consider the question of the liability of the government for the use, damage or destruction of the property of loyal citizens in the operations of the national forces during the rebellion. There is a large number of cases of this character, and their consideration is a matter of extreme delicacy, as the committee are not at all desirous of admitting any more than can be helped. Among the cases to be taken up on Saturday, are those of Loudon county, covering losses which occurred during Sheridan's raid, the Virginia church cases, brought before the committee by W. M. Berkley of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, asking payment for the churches used as hospitals, and the Catholic Church of Chatanooga.

**The Wells Hat Body Patent**

is attracting considerable attention among manufacturers and dealers in hats. The subject was to-day considered by the Senate Committee on Patents on application of the widow of Wells, the inventor. Mrs. Wells claims that she has not received reasonable compensation, while the manufacturers say that she has been sufficiently remunerated. Mr. Dickerson was heard by the committee on behalf of Mrs. Wells, and Mr. Perry on behalf of the manufacturers. This is the twenty-eighth year of the patent, and if it is again extended by Congress, Mrs. Wells will receive a royalty of one cent per hat body for forming hat bodies, which will be limited to a certain fixed tariff. This is the only patent of the kind in the world. In view of the original term and two extensions, the sentiment of the committee is against another extension. It is said that the receipts from this patent are enormous, and only equaled by the vast revenues accruing to patentees of sewing machines and India rubber.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1874.

THE INDIAN OUTRAGES—CALL FOR PROTECTION.

The War Department has official advices confirming the accounts of the murder of Lieutenant Robinson and a private soldier by Indians. The following telegram was received to-day:

WHITESTONE AGENCY, February 9, } via FORT LARAMIE }

*Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington:*

In view of the late outrages, I am compelled to ask that military protection be furnished me.

(Signed) E. A. HOWARD, United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner replied to the telegram that every protection would be afforded. Application has been made to the War Department for this purpose.

VIOLATIONS OF REVENUE LAWS IN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication to the House of Representatives to-day in response to a resolution calling for a statement of the amount of money paid from March 1st, 1869, to November 3d, 1873, by any person or persons in settlement of suits, judgments or claims made by or in behalf of the United States for violation of revenue laws at Boston and New York. The statement accompanying letter, gives about 1,500 cases in New York, the names of the delinquents, the amount of the indebtedness and the names of the informers, with the amount awarded

# The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1874.


THE Philadelphia *Press* is just as confident that McCLURE will be the Centennial Mayor of that city, as it was that BUCKALEW would beat General HARTRANFT out of sight during the last gubernatorial campaign.

COL. ALEX McCLURE'S "covenants" with the people of Philadelphia irresistibly remind one of the pledges of the Western candidate, who solemnly declared that if the Grangers would elect him he would never use anything but a curry-comb to get the hay seed out of his hair.

NASBY will hardly be likely to thank the *Dispatch* for publishing the "valedictory" of the Toledo *Blade*, one of the most prosperous as well as able and influential journals in the West—which it did in yesterday's issue. "Go West, young man, go West." It was the Topeka *Blade* that died.

SPEAKING of a lecture delivered in that city by Miss ANNA DICKINSON, the Newark (N. J.) *Courier* observes: "One very prominent feature of her address consisted in her withering denunciation of the passion for money making, which now prevails all over this American nation." Just so. The terms of the accomplished rhetorician in question being, it is understood, two hundred dollars a lecture.

ABOUT two years ago, it will be remembered, the government bought a lot of rebel archives from one Colonel PICKETT for $75,000, which contained evidence that has saved to the Treasury many times that sum. It has now completed negotiations for another batch of similar archives, known as the cotton papers, for $10,000, for the Southern Claims Commission, to use as evidence against the claimants—and a very judicious investment it will probably turn out to be.

THE calculations upon the extent of the current cotton crop begin to excite unusual interest, because the receipts at the ports, thus far, are not only in excess, by some 317,000 bales, of the last crop, but in excess also of what is called the great crop of 1870-71 by 150,000 bales. In view of the fact that there is at present nearly 100,000 bales in excess at the interior markets over last year, it is estimated that the crop will nearly or quite equal that of 1870-71, or four and a quarter millions of bales.

THE shipbuilding interests—iron and wood en alike—promise to be more active during the coming season than at any period since the war. Reports from Maine are to the effect that all the shipyards along the coast are alive with activity and enterprise. Similar reports come from all points on the lakes, while at the famous Chester yards in our own State the incessant clang of hammers and clanking of rivets goes on, making prosperity-giving, labor-supplying, business-producing music, all the while. And these great songs of triumphant labor are the noblest anthems that were ever born.

ONE of the members of the Missouri Legislature, who has probably had enough of law-making for one session, and wants to return to the bosom of his constituents as speedily as possible, has hit upon a novel method of bringing about an adjournment of the distinguished body to which he belongs—in the shape of a bill to punish legislators by heavy fine and imprisonment for being found drunk during the session. There is no likelihood of its passage, however. Missouri Democracy does not purpose to suffer its constitutional privileges and prerogatives to be infringed in any such tyrannical way.

IN QUITE a number of the various State Legislatures now in session, the question of compulsory education is, we notice, undergoing earnest consideration and discussion. We do not concur in the fashionable opinion that the perpetuity of our republican institutions depends upon compelling children to learn to read and write, but, rather, upon the free will and intelligence of the whole people, which recognizes the duty to giving children a good education, and sufficient instruction to exercise the right of franchise intelligently. This duty cannot, and should not be enforced by compulsory laws, however. If that is done the whole structure of our government, theoretically at least, falls to pieces.

HERETOFORE India has been almost the only country where jute has been raised at all, and it has been a very profitable product. It is much used in the manufacture of ropes, gunny sacks and other articles, and it also has a large commercial value in other respects. Some very successful experiments have, however, recently been made in the cultivation of this important staple, in some of the Southern States, notably North Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, where, it is affirmed, it can be raised with considerably more ease and greater profit than cotton—the jute itself being claimed to be nearly fifty per cent. superior to the India article. There would seem, upon the whole, to be no reasonable doubt that it can be made a staple and most profitable product in the bottom lands of the Southern States.

THE Democratic Legislature of Georgia would appear to be bent on smirching whatever of the good name of that State remains yet untarnished. It has just passed a bill to tax State railroad companies, although that State had previously made a solemn contract with these corporations, in which it agreed that upon condition the roads were built they should be exempt from taxation for a certain number of years. Upon the faith of this agreement the railroads were constructed, and their bonds and stock have since passed into the hands of third parties. Now, the Legislature arbitrarily and illegally attempts to render this contract void. Of course there is no doubt that the courts will promptly pronounce this precious piece of legislation a nullity, but the fact that such a gross violation of the pledged faith of a great Commonwealth should even have been attempted, is none the less deserving of rebuke.

ILLINOIS is in sore trouble over her railroads. A few days ago we mentioned the fact that the Attorney General of that State had brought suit against the Chicago and Alton Railroad for violations of the law. He recites several cases in which more than fair and reasonable compensation has been charged for passengers as well as for freight, and demands legal damages. On the other hand, the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and Springfield and Illinois Southeastern Railways have joined the Chicago and Alton in its resistance to the collection of tax on their capital stock, while a bill to make the tariff schedules prepared by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners *prima facie* evidence of extortion in freight or passenger rates is under consideration by the Legislature, with apparently good prospects of its passage, notwithstanding the efforts of the railroad interests to prevent it. Great interest is manifested in the result of the suit of the Attorney General's suit, it being the first case of the kind ever brought before a judicial tribunal in this country.

WHILE the foreign commerce of New York is declining, that of Philadelphia and Boston is steadily increasing. It is the custom to give in this paper, from month to month, the progress of Philadelphia in this regard, and we now observe, from data which have just come to hand, that Boston is making equally rapid strides in the foreign export business—particularly that of grain. For instance, the receipts of wheat last month were 289,000 bushels against 8,500 received in January, 1873; of corn, 314,630 bushels against 245,356, and of flour 129,919 barrels against 78,326 in January of last year. The total receipts of breadstuffs for January amounted to 1,003,000 bushels against 607,000 bushels in January, 1873. The receipts for the present month promise to reach a still larger aggregate, and for the year to fully double those of 1873. Boston boasts that the basin of the St. Lawrence will, sooner or later, make that city "the grand distributive point for Great Britain;" but we think Philadelphia will have a word or two to say concerning that matter, before the prediction comes to pass.

THE Connecticut Republican State Convention has made its nominations, and both parties are now fairly in the field. A telegraphic synopsis of the Republican platform appeared in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. The Democrats, some time ago, renominated Governor INGERSOLL, and, substantially, the whole of their old ticket. Governor INGERSOLL, however, has got a quarrel on his hands in his own city, which will considerably divide the Democratic forces, and all the more disastrously because the Republicans have a candidate who thoroughly acceptable to the anti-INGERSOLL side. The Republicans nominated Hon. H. B. HARRISON for Governor, whom even the Springfield *Republican* feels compelled to admit to be the superior of his competitor in all the qualifications which ought to decide the bestowal of office by the people. The remainder of the ticket is of the same piece, strong and popular throughout. The real contest, however, will not be over the State officers so much as over the United States Senatorship. Last year the Republicans, owing to local dissensions, were beaten by 2,314 votes in a total of 75,926. Now, however, they are thoroughly united, and can win if they only work hard and faithfully down to the closing of the polls.

## STAND BY THE REPUBLICAN FLAG.

There never has been a time, since the Republican party was formed, that it was not a matter of supreme duty to stand by its organization and its nominees; and in all that time, the public interests have been safe only when in Republican hands. Devotion to Republican principles requires that the organization of the party shall be maintained intact, and no political organization can be maintained except by a sturdy and effective support of its candidates.

Personal preferences are hard to yield, and personal antipathies are hard to overcome; but what are merely personal considerations, compared with party welfare and the success of right principles? Men are nothing, and principles everything; and principles are powerless except through organization and the persistent support of those who believe in them.

The active men of twenty years ago are nearly all gone; but the principles of government they struggled to preserve and enforce remain as strong as ever, and demand the same devotion as ever. It is impossible, now, to look back over that period and not be struck with the emptiness and vanity of all the contests over mere candidates, that have taken place, while the grand objects aimed at in their election remain as objects of permanent interest. Within that time we have seen this city shaken to its center with excitements over men whose very names are now forgotten, or if remembered at all, remembered only to provoke a smile at the folly of the excitements they engendered. Men are important only as they stand forward as the representatives of great principles; and the good citizen cannot be too cautious in avoiding those purely personal entanglements which absorb individual interest to the exclusion of all other considerations.

So far as mere men are concerned, it is a matter of no importance who occupies the Mayor's office; but it is of the utmost importance that the man who occupies it should be in accord, politically, with the people over whose destinies he presides, and be the representative of their wishes, their purposes, their interests and their aims. If he fulfils the Jeffersonian standard of honesty, capacity and fidelity, and is in harmony with the majority of his fellow-citizens, his mere person is nothing, while his honesty, his capacity, his integrity, and his unity of sentiment with his people, are everything. The people of to-day do not know who was Mayor a generation ago; the people of the next generation will be equally ignorant of who is Mayor to-day, and as careless of all knowledge of that fact as they will be ignorant of it. They will neither know nor care *who* he was. But the future history of the city will bear testimony as to *what* he was, and that is the only question that gives the present a concern in the past, or will give the future any concern in the present. It is supremely ridiculous, therefore, to be quarreling over purely personal preferences for the Mayoralty.

There are one or two things, in this connection, aside from all personal considerations, that may be taken for granted. *First*, the people of this city do not want a Democrat for Mayor; and, *Second*, they do want a Mayor who has firmness, decision, capacity and integrity. They have had, or we are much mistaken, enough of Democratic rule. They do not want any more of it. The city is Republican, and it wants a Republican Mayor. No calamity could happen it that would equal the infliction upon it of JOHN B. GUTHRIE for the next three years—an old political fossil, with not a single thing in common with the majority of its people.

The great mass of the people of Pittsburgh shrink with terror from the very idea of having such an evil inflicted upon them; and we adjure them, as they love their city, as they long for its prosperity, and as they yearn over the hearty promotion of its interests, to rally around the Republican flag, and sustain its organization and nominees. Mr. MCCARTHY possesses every needed qualification for the office. He is familiar with its duties, firm, decided, and devoted to the city's interests. He will give us a good police, a watchful government, and a faithful administration of the laws. With a personal reputation unsullied, and a devotion to the public interests which is unquestioned, he cannot fail to give satisfaction. He has spent a lifetime within the city; has grown up in it and with it; is bound up in its prosperity, and is in every way qualified to promote its interests. His Republicanism is of the staunchest and the surest kind; and as his faith in his party has never faltered, he has a right to ask that his party friends should not falter now in his support.

We ask for his election for two good, strong and sufficient reasons: *First*, it is of the ut. most importance to the party; and, *Second*, it is of like importance to the city. The two are bound together in our judgment, and out of our superabounding love for both, we plead with our party brethren to forget all personal bickerings and dislikes, all personal quarrels and grudges, and unite as our man in support of the Republican ticket, because it *is* the Republican ticket, and because, being such, its success is essential to all that the Republican party holds dear.

## A MORAL EPIDEMIC.

Doubt can no longer exist as to the importance which the temperance war in Southern Ohio is destined to assume. The conflict already stretches over a very extensive territory, and is daily stretching farther; almost hourly bulletins are issued from the fields of battle; regular correspondents, war correspondents, representing the principal newspapers of the country, are present at vital points and fill many columns, not only with lively details of the struggle, but with elaborate speculations concerning the plans and hopes of the combatants and concerning the probable results of the strategy in particular cases. Hardly an editor in any part of the United States feels that in justice to the edification and wishes of readers, he can afford to neglect the movement, of which, indeed, the people everywhere either are or soon will be interested spectators, if not actual participants. For a while, most likely, nobody at a distance from the scene of agitation supposed that it would or could amount to anything either in extent or results, it looked so much like a merely local affair and, even as such, comparable rather to a tempest in a teapot than to anything more dignified or momentous. But those who thus contemptuously or indifferently regarded the movement are finely put to shame, and may as well at once renounce any pretension they may have made to sagacity in such matters.

It is, however, perhaps not strange that even those who usually see farthest into mill-stones failed in this instance to anticipate the future. In truth, their failure was inevitable, and implies no disparagement of their sagacity in reference to the ordinary development of human affairs. The justice of this remark will be evident to any one who calls to mind or reflects upon the reasons which, a month ago, would have seemed to warrant confidence in the insignificant and transient character of the Ohio movement. In the first place, the method employed by the women to overpower the liquor sellers, did not appear either to promise success or to yield such results as would encourage perseverance in its use. True enough, prayer is a mighty agency, and there is ample scriptural authority for intercession on the part of devout men and women in behalf of those whom they believe to be in need of their supplications. It is at least a beautiful faith that the fervent prayers of devout mothers, wives and sisters, addressed to heaven in favor of erring sons, husbands or brothers, are sometimes heard and answered in their reformation. Christians have good warrant, also, in praying for their persecutors and for evil doers in general. But except under very extraordinary circumstances, the most zealous Christian, having exercised his privilege of secretly praying for the wicked, would hardly think it either expedient or becoming to intercede for his most unrighteous neighbor in his neighbor's presence, at any rate without first getting his consent, or ascertaining whether in his mental attitude was such as to justify hopes of spiritual benefit from the act. Every one, we fancy, is familiar with the truth that a different course, the intrusion of unasked for and unwelcome personal intercession is to a far more human nature perhaps the most exasperating trial to which it can be subjected. Hence, equally in consideration of this effect upon the subject of the prayer and in consideration of the nature of prayer, communion of the soul with its Creator, it could not but appear to many impossible that pious people could long maintain such a crusade as the one referred to. To the persons of whom we speak the proceedings seemed to involve gross profanation of the exercise of prayer. In their ignorance they supposed that for twenty or fifty women to assemble in a bar-room, or on the pavement in front of it, and hour after hour all day to invoke the Divine names in intercession for the proprietor of the place, was to violate most palpably the spirit of the entire teaching of the New Testament on the subject of prayer. If the women look for Divine interposition in answer to their prayers, why do they not meet and pray in secret? If they do not look for Divine interposition against the rumseller or for Divine influence upon his mind, what do they look for? From what source do they expect the power which is to accomplish their desires? If their object is mainly or at all to invoke public sentiment of to frighten the liquor dealer by making him an object of public odium, then it would really seem that their prayers, must bear a decided tinge at least of blasphemy; or if that word is too strong, what is it but mockery and vain repetitions of the heathen style to pour out supplications to Jehovah from morning to night when, whatever the desires of the petitioners may be, the only effect produced is to excite the spectators and either alarm the liquor dealer or convince him that for the present he had better destroy his stores or shut up his shop.

Another reason why few if any expected this feminine crusade to go far, or last more than a little while, was doubtless the conceit with which most of us regard the alleged enlightenment of the age. Calling to mind the moral epidemics which used in former ages to seize whole communities, and to rage for months or even years to the confusion of society, we fancied that popular education had delivered us from the possibility of similar frenzies. But the Ohio movement unmistakably indicates the presence of the old delusions still almost as vigorous and contagious as ever. As of old, emotion completely sets reason aside and spurns facts with unutterable scorn. In the old spirit also, passion pleading a higher rule and invoking Divine inspiration and sanction, and caring not at all for after effects if immediate objects can be accomplished, tramples law under foot and calls on all around to applaud its fine proceedings. Strangely enough too, it is permitted to have its way. Not only officers of justice and magistrates allow traffickers whose business is recognized by law and who pay heavy revenues to the government to be driven from their trade, but physicians quietly, perhaps joyfully, submit to the same dictation and sign solemn pledges that they will never prescribe as a medicine an article admitted by all competent authorities to be indispensable in the treatment of certain diseases. We need hardly say that for such frenzies in the long run society and individuals have to settle grievous accounts.

## A LESSON FROM NEW YORK.

Some three years ago, as every reader will remember, the country received a shock, and the Democratic party its death blow, from a series of revelations made by the New York *Times*, in relation to the immense peculations of the New York city officials. The clear, convincing proofs by which the *Times* overwhelmed its readers, and made its own fortune, amounted to a demonstration. TWEED and his oppressive and rapacious crew were literally driven from power. Now mark the result. A city election took place the year following, and under the specious cry of "Gentlemen to the front," the *Times*, to its everlasting disgrace, took up the cudgels in favor of galvanized respectability in the shape of one HAVEMEYER, who had been Mayor of the city some twenty years before. The battle was fierce, but under the banner of Reform, Retrenchment, and "Respectability," HAVEMEYER was boosted into place. He was no sooner in office than the phrase, "Gentlemen to the front," was abandoned. Thieves and rascals ruled the roost. The public debt grew with frightful rapidity. Reform and inefficiency were synonymous. The newspaper which had deceived the people into electing HAVEMEYER turned on him and smote him with more force than it had previously hugged him. History sometimes repeats itself. It was not an irrefutable conclusion that because a man made a good officer at one time in his life, he necessarily would make as good a one twenty years thereafter, when the fires of youthful ambition and energy would probably be quenched by the waters of inertness and too great a belief in the past. The voters of this community, under the same specious cry of "Gentlemen to the front," are asked in sober earnest to repeat the New York mistake. MCCARTHY is in the vigor of his manhood. He has occupied many positions in the community, and has never deceived the people. His judgment is matured. In native force he is the peer of any man in the community, yet voters are seriously asked to help thrust GUTHRIE, an old man, who takes a good photograph and looks like ANDREW JACKSON, into the office of chief magistrate of the city, because, forsooth, he is "respectable." There are two kinds of respectability; one very artificial, which comes of a *dilettante* circle, whose aims are desultory without serious purpose; the other, one to be proud of, for it is bred of the association of men strengthened by the tone of modern thought, who have useful objects to attain. Of this last respectability MCCARTHY has plenty, and to spare. Voters, we present MCCARTHY as a knight without fear and without reproach. Remember the hungry horde who will swarm into City Hall, should GUTHRIE be elected, and pause to think of "the cupidity of indigent power."

THE Bucks county *Intelligencer* says Philadelphia needs a Sunday paper of a better class than any she now has. Perhaps she does but FORNEY is not the man to do it.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The illustrations in the current number of *Harper's Weekly* are unusually excellent.

"Little drops of water" was the favorite tune in the streets yesterday.

No Senator of the United States has ever been elected President. We throw out this remembrance for the benefit of Senatorial aspirants.

The New York *World* is angered because, in Michigan, convicts who cannot read and write are to be taught those accomplishments while in prison. This is wrong. It may some day want another editor.

George Washington could not tell a lie, and the Boston papers propose to follow his example by not issuing a paper on his birthday.

If Butler feared conscience as much as he does reporters, he would be safe.

Every lunatic, says a certain Democratic paper, considers himself a sage, and is apt to dispute the propriety of others holding a different opinion—and then it goes on to "dispute" the opinion of a local contemporary in the most frantic manner.

Boston is hungrier than ever since she swallowed the last batch of suburban towns, and her mouth now fairly waters for Cambridge.

Somebody has written an essay on "Smelling as a Fine Art," and legislative committees are in a fever of excitement to know what it means.

Lost political pleiades—Jim Ashley and Long John Wentworth.

General Banks has a lecture on "The Duration of the Republic," in which he predicts that within the lives of his hearers there will be men worth $500,000,000. Will they be worth a manhood?

One of the internal improvement schemes that means to appeal to Congress, is a narrow-gauge railroad from the Missouri river to the seaboard at Fort Royal in South Carolina. The line is needed to connect the narrow-gauge roads of the West with tide-water.

It is affirmed that a dose of four drops of strong sulphuric acid in three-quarters of a glass of water for adults, and a smaller dose for children, is an infallible cure for diphtheria.

Sothern proposes grand benefit performances in aid of the benevolent society known as the "Actors' Order of Friendship," in which every actor shall be pledged to strive for the humblest part in the plays.

There are said to be two or three thousand outlaws in the mountains of California, who live by robbery and violence. They are quite secure from arrest in their mountain fastnesses.

The people of Gilroy, California, are luxuriating amid a plentiful supply of the luscious strawberry.

The Cleveland papers are discussing "The best time to bring out new poems." Somewhere about the year three thousand will be a first-rate time.

There is to be a standard mercury column gauge erected in a tower of the Smithsonian Institution, by which all steam gauges used in future experiments will be tested. It is to become the standard for the whole country.

The ice men in the Northern and Eastern States are making good progress in their harvest, and will soon have an ample supply for summer's use.

Semmes, the Confederate privateer, who inflicted so much injury upon the commerce of the North during the rebellion, is the latest applicant for political amnesty.

"Moral hops" for the benefit of the church are an Ohio institution—probably a sort of conservative dance on one foot.

## On the Proposed Change in the Constitution.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

As there is now much effort put forth, by many zealous professors of Christianity, to have the Constitution of these United States amended, so as to insert the name of God, and of our Lord Jesus Christ, as the sources of all national power, and the Scriptures as the rule to regulate the nation in all its enactments, I beg leave, through your widely circulated paper, to present a few thoughts upon the subject. And, in the first place, I would observe, that there can be no doubt of the sincerity and purity of the motives which actuate those zealous advocates of what they consider national reform. But, at the same time, it is not the first instance that the leaders in religion have been ardent and zealous in what they considered to be the service of God, and yet, by the infallible testimony of God's word, have been sadly mistaken, and oftentimes when, like John, they have invited others to "Come, see my zeal for the Lord," there was also combined with it a desire for magnifying self. The flesh in God's own children oftentimes leads them to glory in religion, when it becomes popular, fashionable, and puts on a respectable appearance in the world. It is so difficult for us to see that Christ's kingdom is not of this world; that it is not outward, but within. Nothing but God's spirit, by the word of truth, can take away all those fleshly notions and conceptions of Christ's kingdom that are entertained by the natural mind, and to discern spiritual things by spiritual. It requires spiritual men to discern spiritual truth and things; and even they are to guard against the remains of the flesh in them, or they will interpret Scripture according to the conceptions of nature and reason instead of by the renewed mind, which will lead them to compare Scripture with Scripture, the Old Testament with the New, for the Scriptures are the best interpreters of themselves, and, if understood, perfectly harmonize. The Old Testament gives us all necessary information concerning Israel after the flesh under an earthly theocracy. It presents to us what God is and what man is. It makes known to us the doings of God in His government over the nations, and also the actings of His grace towards the people of His choice. God was pleased to choose Israel and separate them as a distinct people unto Himself, above all the nations of the earth. God was their king, their law-giver and judge, in the outward and the visible; they were types of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, which He came to set up, which was not to be promoted by might nor by power, but by "My spirit, saith the Lord." It was to be the reign of heaven in the hearts of all those who were the subjects of His kingdom, and was to be the antetype of the earthly theocracy, and to be in the inward and spiritual what the other was in the outward and visible.

If the nature of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the subjects thereof, together with its laws, and the relation which it was to sustain to the nations of this world, we can fully ascertain, by an examination of the laws of His kingdom—that is, by the Divine word contained in the Scriptures, which, if properly examined with a free and unprejudiced desire to receive its teachings, and if we are guided by the spirit, and freed from fleshly notions, we can be at no loss to know everything that is needful for us to know in regard to Christ's kingdom. But it too often happens, that men governed by sight and sense, like Israel of old, mistake the nature of Christ's kingdom, and look for it to be a great worldly organization, possessing worldly power and authority, such as Israel possessed in the days of David and Solomon; hence these ardent advocates for the advancement of Christ's kingdom in the world look forward to the happy era, when Christianity will bear rule, and the wealth of the nations flow into the coffers of the church; but if such a state of things was to come to pass in matters, I feared that the spirit which manifested itself in the mother of Zebidee's children would in some degree pervade their minds, namely, a desire to sit on His right hand and on His left in His kingdom.

In order to learn the nature of the kingdom of heaven, as it was to exist among men, we must not for a moment suppose that it was to be an earthly organization, like the nations of the world, seeing it was to be the antetype of the kingdom of Israel; for a type which is literal and outward in the flesh, must be like the antetype in the inward and spiritual, for so the Scriptures teach the distinction between flesh and spirit, letter and spirit, earthly and heavenly, shadow and substance, and sometimes will the distinction is marked by the word true, as the true head, the true vine, the true light, to distinguish the outward and typical from that which it was the substance and true. In the prophets, until John, prophesied of His coming, and the predictions of Him were two-fold. Outwardly He was to be rejected and despised of men, but spiritually He was to rule and will have all power. He was to be a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, to be despised and rejected of men; to make His soul an offering for sin; to be laid in the dust of death; to be accounted a worm and no man. His extreme sorrow and deep humiliation were clearly foretold by the prophets. But it is not conflicted with the prevailing sentiment of the natural man, that the Jew could not see it; and it is so contrary to flesh and blood that Peter, one of His immediate disciples, when our Lord intimated that He would go up to Jerusalem, and that He should be crucified and slain, Peter rebuked Him, saying, "that be far from the Lord;" that our Lord said, "Get thee behind me, Satan, thou art an offense unto me, for thou savorest not the things that be of God; but those that be of men." Man's natural reason and carnality prevented the humility of Christ's appearance and His sufferings and death, that when He came unto His own, His own received Him not; but rejected Him with scorn, and put Him to death. His natural notion of earthly glory and power, with which the Jew expected the Messiah to be invested, led him to overlook those prophesies which predicted His appearance without any outward show or distinction, and to be governed by another class of prophesies, which spoke of His being set a king on the holy hill of Zion, in the mountains of Israel, and the 2d and 110th hundred and tenth, but did not understand the twenty-second Psalm, nor the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah.

Many Christians mistake in the same way, by expecting Christianity to reign and rule in this age, which will only be when He appears again the second time in His glory.

Christ's kingdom, which was to appeared as a Jew in humble life, there were occasional manifestations of His coming glory, as, for instance, when He was transfigured on the holy mount in the presence of Peter, James and John, and His face did shine as the sun, and His raiment became white as the light, and then came a voice from heaven saying, This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye Him. This voice from heaven, directing the disciples to "hear Him," was evidently intended to teach them and all who follow after them to hear what the Lord Jesus should speak, and although Moses and the prophets had been faithful as servants in the house of God, in foretelling all that God would do for Israel and the world in the days of Messiah, now that He had come in the flesh, they were to hear Him, who was to be the law-giver in His own kingdom. Hence we find Him speaking with authority, "I say unto you," appealing to no higher authority, and enjoining upon His inspired apostles to teach the people all things whatsoever He had commanded them; so that if we desire to know the nature of Christ's kingdom, and the relations which the church sustains to the nations, we have to look for it in the New Testament Scriptures, which contains the teaching of Christ himself, preparatory to the setting up of His kingdom, and His inspired apostles, to whom He was to send and commanded to publish and proclaim to the ends of the earth the doctrines and laws of His kingdom.

He established Divine power and authority to enact all laws that were to be binding on His disciples in all the relations of life, and suited to direct them how to act in their intercourse and walk one with another, and in the midst of the earth among whom they should sojourn. This being the case, Christians should have plain, positive directions from Christ, their lawgiver, and His apostles, in every case to take toward any measure that would in the least look like a coalition with the nations of the world. For, although they are in the world, and are bound by their law-giver to render unto Cesar the things which are Cesar's, to submit to the powers that be, yet, being citizens of the kingdom of heaven, they are to be true to their Lord and King, and consequently are to guard against the anti-Christian errors, committing fornication with earthly governments, and prove unfaithful to Him, who hath called them unto His heavenly kingdom and glory.

If the New Testament Scriptures contain a full and perfect revelation to guide the children of God, how they ought to act towards the government under which they live, we should search therein for information to guide us in this respect, for certainly no higher authority can be obtained than Christ, the king, and those whom He personally commissioned to declare His will to the children of men. In addition to His authoritative teaching, He has left us an example that we should follow His steps. But we find that mankind are so generally disposed to seek the honor and respect-ability of the world, to give *eclat* to the cause which they have espoused, so that all their efforts are put forth in that direction, just as when certain persons saw the miracles which Jesus had wrought, they would have taken Him, and made Him a king by force, they thought that a man who could do such wonderful works, would be a suitable person to confer upon them worldly advantages, and deliver them from the Roman yoke under which they groaned. But Jesus sought no such honor from men, although a king, yet He was such a king, as did not comport with Cesar, for He taught His followers to be good, obedient citizens or subjects of the government under which they lived, in all things that conflicted not with their conscience, but He himself was to be Lord of the conscience. We are to be cautious in enacting any law, though good in itself, that may be made an engine of persecution in the hands of unguided men, although the present movers in this amendment might be actuated wholly by a desire to glorify God; yet we learn how the Scribes, Pharisees and priests acted in cruelly-ing the Lord of Glory. They say, "We have a law, and by the law He ought to die." They had a law to punish those who blaspheme the name of God, and Jesus was accused of blasphemy, because He made Himself the Son of God. This law was given by God Himself to His own people. It was intended to be a law unto them, not for the nations, and they were to judge those that were within, but those that are without God judgeth."

When the followers of Christ desire to nationalize Christianity, or to court worldly power to advance Christ's cause in the world, it is proper for them to ascertain the mind of Christ and His apostles, lest they should, in their zeal and thirst for national power, be running without being sent, or have neither precept nor example for their guide. Our Lord on all occasions positively disclaimed receiving honor of men. He never courted the favor of princes, or desired Cesar to change any statute for the special benefit of His disciples; nor did He ever encourage any to become His followers, by holding out any inducements that in the world His cause would become honorable and respectable, or that the offense of the cross should cease.

Instead of worldly inducements arising from the expectation of His followers being honored and exalted in the earth, He invariably told them that in following Him they might expect the same treatment He received. If they have persecuted me they will also persecute you. In the world ye shall have tribulation. And when He called Paul to the apostleship, instead of promising him earthly distinction and honor in the world, He says: "I will show him how great things he must suffer for my sake," and although the first Christians were persecuted and many put to death, we never hear of them appealing unto Cesar for protection from their enemies, only in the instance of Paul, who was a Roman citizen, who did so in order to shield himself from the merciless rage of his countrymen. Indeed, the whole history of the first Christians, so far as we can learn from the acts and epistles, gives no intimation that they used any efforts with the kings of the earth for a mitigation of their sufferings, which would have been perfectly correct, so far as we can judge, and consistent with their allegiance to Christ, their head and Lord. Even when Paul was a prisoner at Rome, in none of his epistles does he request his brethren to use efforts to have him set at liberty. Now, why was this? Seeing his doctrine was disseminated in many places, and even in Cesar's household, there were those who believed on the Lord Jesus Christ. It is therefore wise and proper for Christians, now, to pause and inquire how our Lord and His apostles have acted toward the reigning powers in their day; and if they did not ask the aid of the civil power for the preservation of their lives, it is very unlikely that they would ask it in suppressing infidelity in the earth, or advancing the Redeemer's cause. As for nationalizing Christianity, it is mistaken zeal, and would be removing the distinction between the church and the nation; for he who would acknowledge God the Father, and the Lord Jesus as the present ruler and governor of the nation, and the Scriptures as the word of God, would be according to the examples given in the Scriptures a fit member of the church, if his conduct and life were in accordance with this confession.

So far as we can learn from the teaching of Christ and his apostles, there is not the slightest hint of them desiring the aid of national governments for advancing the Redeemer's kingdom. When Jesus was interrogated by Pilate if He was a king, "Jesus answered, my kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews; but now is my kingdom not from hence. Pilate said unto him, Art thou a king then? Jesus answered, Thou sayest. I am a king; to this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice." This very clearly shows us the nature of His kingdom, and the manner of its extension, namely, by "bearing witness unto the truth." It is not by national law, or civil enactments, but by witnessing unto the truth, that His cause is to be continued and promoted in the world. The whole history of the churches planted by the apostles, together with the ample instructions given them how they were to deport themselves in the world, without any variation, lead us to the conclusion that Christians step aside from the prescribed path of duty, as made known in the Scriptures, when an appeal is made to the civil government to advance Christ's cause. The whole history of our race shows that the power of civil rulers in the hands of friends or foes of the true God or of Jesus, has been sadly abused when occupied with those things which concern the souls of men.

Doubtless the Most High, who rules over the affairs of men, and who has the hearts of all creatures in His hands, guided the men who drew up the Constitution of the United States. Those men having seen the tyranny and oppression that prevailed in all countries where religion was established by law, and the oceans of blood that had been shed under those forms of government where a particular sect was established, no doubt were at a loss how to express their views in religious matters. The descendants of those Pilgrim Fathers, who fled from their native land to avoid the sword of persecution, had not forgotten the perils and trials that their ancestors endured in braving the dangers of the ocean, and exposing themselves in mid-winter to all the hardships of this western wilderness, in order to have liberty to worship God according to conscience. We need not wonder that they should studiously guard against any thing that would in the least give countenance to any encroachment on the domain of conscience; nor can we be surprised that the framers of the Constitution would hesitate how to express themselves, or pass over in silence a subject perverted by false teachers, which had devastated the world, and sent millions of the human family into an untimely grave.

Everything considered, we live under the best government that ever men have been instrumental in forming. But it is not a theocracy in the sense in which Israel was, for now the Most High has sent forth His word among all nations to gather out a people unto Himself, and to found a spiritual theocracy, a spiritual and heavenly kingdom, and for the growth and increase of that kingdom His people should ever labor and pray.

BIBLICUS.

## PERSONAL.

General Sherman has been using his talents as a strategist against the Congressmen of our common country. They have been threatening to cut down his pay and allowances from the neat figure of $10,278 per annum. While they threatened, he labored, turning out at all the parties, balls, and receptions of the capital, and, by his agreeable manners, capturing the good will of Mesdames M. C. Only an unmarried member dare now say that Sherman is paid too much.

President Eliot, of Harvard College, has sailed for Europe on a three months' visit, for the purpose of investigating the educational systems of Oxford and Cambridge.

Here is Mrs. Gaines suing Mr. Cushing, and Mr. Cushing suing Mrs. Gaines, and yet the match is not made up. Why doesn't Caleb add Madam to his other gaines, and bear her over the sea? The country would have the satisfaction of knowing that both would walk Spanish.

The young man who, when urged to select a business in life, said he would be a Revolutionary pensioner, has turned up again in Virginia. Samuel H. Gouveneur, grandson of the late President James Monroe, has presented a petition to Congress for the payment of a claim due to President Monroe on account of services in the Revolutionary war.

S. S. Cox, the facetious Congressman from New York, was announced to lecture at Richmond one evening last week. He came, but the auditors didn't, and so he returned to Washington and resumed serving his electionary mine. He attributes the failure to the inclemency of the weather. The explanation probably is that the Richmond people do not care to go out after sun-set.

Nicholas P. Trist, whose death in Alexandria, Virginia, occurred on Tuesday, will live in American history as the negotiator of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, at the close of our war with Mexico in 1848, by which treaty the United States acquired California and other territory.

A Connecticut paper says the New York *Herald* doesn't approve of the New London course for the regatta is because, several years ago, James Gordon Bennett got drunk there, and after making himself very disagreeable to people at the hotels, "had a head put on him by a muscular young man of Connecticut whom he was so imprudent as to tackle.


### Health's Shield and Protection.

Health is universally admitted to be the most desirable of earthly blessings, yet it is jeoparded as recklessly as if it were of no value at all. Thousands are constantly subjecting it to the most fatal pursuits to breath unwholesome air, to expose themselves to violent alternations of heat and cold, and to brave other evils inimical to health and life, utterly neglect to fortify themselves against the dangers which surround them, by a proper course of tonic treatment. For many years it has been a well known fact, indorsed even by the martners of the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best antidote to malaria and the finest acclimating medicine in existence. In fever and ague, take toward any measure that would in the least look like a coalition with the nations of the world. For, although they are in the world, and are bound by their law-giver to render unto Cesar the things which are Cesar's, to submit to the powers that be, yet, being citizens of the kingdom of heaven, they are to be true to their Lord and King, and consequently are to guard against the anti-Christian errors, committing fornication with earthly governments, and prove unfaithful to Him, who hath called them unto His heavenly kingdom and glory.

If the New Testament Scriptures contain a full and perfect revelation to guide the children of God, how they ought to act towards the government under which they live, we should search therein for information to guide us in this respect, for certainly no higher authority can be obtained than Christ, the king, and those whom He personally commissioned to declare His will to the children of men. In addition to His authoritative teaching, He has left us an example that we should follow His steps. But we find that mankind are so generally disposed to seek the honor and respect-ability of the world, to give *eclat* to the cause which they have espoused, so that all their efforts are put forth in that direction, just as when certain persons saw the miracles which Jesus had wrought, they would have taken Him, and made Him a king by force, they thought that a man who could do such wonderful works, would be a suitable person to confer upon them worldly advantages, and deliver them from the Roman yoke under which they groaned. But Jesus sought no such honor from men, although a king, yet He was such a king, as did not comport with Cesar, for He taught His followers to be good, obedient citizens or subjects of the government under which they lived, in all things that conflicted not with their conscience, but He himself was to be Lord of the conscience. We are to be cautious in enacting any law, though good in itself, that may be made an engine of persecution in the hands of unguided men, although the present movers in this amendment might be actuated wholly by a desire to glorify God; yet we learn how the Scribes, Pharisees and priests acted in cruelly-ing the Lord of Glory. They say, "We have a law, and by the law He ought to die." They had a law to punish those who blaspheme the name of God, and Jesus was accused of blasphemy, because He made Himself the Son of God. This law was given by God Himself to His own people. It was intended to be a law unto them, not for the nations, and they were to judge those that were within, but those that are without God judgeth."

When the followers of Christ desire to nationalize Christianity, or to court worldly power to advance Christ's cause in the world, it is proper for them to ascertain the mind of Christ and His apostles, lest they should, in their zeal and thirst for national power, be running without being sent, or have neither precept nor example for their guide. Our Lord on all occasions positively disclaimed receiving honor of men. He never courted the favor of princes, or desired Cesar to change any statute for the special benefit of His disciples; nor did He ever encourage any to become His followers, by holding out any inducements that in the world His cause would become honorable and respectable, or that the offense of the cross should cease.

Instead of worldly inducements arising from the expectation of His followers being honored and exalted in the earth, He invariably

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 12, 1874.

The local market for loans continues to work with ease for those who can make first class paper. There is no abatement in the demand for dividend paying stocks and first class bonds, and a further stiffening of prices is noted. We have reports of sales of city 5s at 75; Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s at 91 bid and 92 asked; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s at 69; Northern Pacific at 35. Pennsylvania Railroad stock has stiffened up to 50¼ under the influence of very large transactions.

—Gold has been strong and higher, though the rise is not understood as meaning any new movement in this commodity and is doubtless due to the expectation of eventual inflation.

—The discussion in the Senate, on Wednesday, of the currency question, brought Senators Logan and Morton squarely out in favor of unlimited inflation. These gentlemen claim that the West demands more currency, and that the business men of that section are in favor of expansion.

That the leading business men of the West are so inclined we very greatly doubt, and in support of our belief we call a more reliable witness than either or both the gentlemen na ned. The Chicago *Tribune*, which has undoubtedly better means of knowing the opinion of the mercantile community, o thi subject, says:

"Three months ago, when business was depressed and the ordinary operations of trade were at a standstill, because business men had no confidence in each other's solvency, and money was scarce because everybody hoarded what they had, a large class of the people could see no other explanation for it than there was a deficiency in the supply of currency. As the only currency we have in this country now is the paper representing the indebtedness of the government to the people who hold its promissory notes, or the national bank notes based on government indebtedness, this resolves itself into the absurd argument that the government was not sufficiently in debt to the people to insure the property of the latter. But now that the prosperity of trade has been in a measure restored, and money has become abundant all over the country, the advocates of more currency are almost as loud as ever in claiming that the government should increase its debts to the people. It has been an axiom, from time immemorial, that the indebtedness of either a government or an individual should not be increased without the receipt of something in return of equal or greater value than the indebtedness assumed; in other words, that neither a government nor an individual should give its or his notes for nothing."

The *Tribune* then points out that should the government find a way of disposing of the new issue of greenbacks called for, that the prices of all commodities would advance, and as every transaction would require more currency in proportion to the advance in prices, the volume of the currency would be smaller in proportion to the amount of transactions than now, and the necessity of continued new issues would keep pace with the depreciation —for an *advance in price of commodities* is but another name for a *depreciation* of the value of the currency in which the price is reckoned.

In conclusion the *Tribune* says:

"The fact is, there is no way in which the greenbacks can be increased without depreciating their value and the more this is done the more demand there will be for more greenbacks until a point is reached where they would be worth nearly nothing. It is probable that the majority of those who demand 'more currency' really want is, that it should be depreciated so that old debts can be paid with less real money, only that they have not the honesty to say so. Those who do honestly believe that there is too little currency must finally come to the conclusion that the only way in which the country can have as much paper money as can be kept in circulation without depreciation is by free banking, concurrent with a movement toward specie resumption. If specie payments were actually resumed, the $299,000,000 of specie now in this country would come into circulation, and real money would be more abundant than the fictitious money is now."

Will not those who sneer at the "theories" of finance, learn that they are working as much from a theory in advocating inflation as those who oppose? And also learn that the practical business men of the country, who judge from the hard facts of experience, and not from mere "book learning," are almost unanimously opposed to an inflation of an unredeemable currency?

—A resolution of considerable significance in connection with the recent panic was introduced in Congress and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, proposing an inquiry into the number of banks which suspended payments during the panic, and which certified checks illegally, and whether such practice of the certification of checks is now continued.

—Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, offered a resolution which was adopted, relating to the First National bank of Washington, instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to examine into the condition of the bank at the time of its failure and into its prior transactions and general management, with power to send for persons and papers.

—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, having in charge the investigation into the affairs of the Ocean National bank in New York, have directed the Comptroller of the Currency to appear before them on Saturday next with all the records of the office relating to the suit, and especially with certain letters that have been mentioned in connection with the charges.

—The Bankrupt act amendment has passed the Senate, and now goes to the House. The action of the Senate has been so deliberate and so decided that there is no longer any reason to anticipate the repeal of the law at this session. Either the amendments of the Senate will be substantially honored in, or there will be a compromise between the two Houses, or the law will remain just as it now is.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

| February 13, 1874. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 112⅝ | 112⅛ | 112⅛ | 112⅜ | 112⅜ |
| Western Union Tel Co | 83½ | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | 84 |
| Pacific Mail | 43½ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| Adams Express | | | | | 94½ |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| American Express | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| United States Express | | | | | |
| New York Central | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Erie | 49 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| Michigan Central | | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| Michigan Southern | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| Illinois Central | | 99½ | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 76½ | 76½ | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| Do Preferred | | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| Rock Island | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| St. Paul | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| Do Preferred | 74 | 74 | 73½ | 73½ | 74 |
| Wabash | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| Fort Wayne | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| Union Pacific | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| Chicago & Rock Island | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| Boston, Hartford & Erie | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| Harlem | | | | | |

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

| | Cars | |
|---|---|---|
| Penna. R. R. | 513 | |
| Penna. Scrip | 97 | |
| Reading | 573⅜ | |
| United Co's N. J. | 206 | |
| Oil Creek | 18½ | |
| Lehigh Valley | 39 | 3,100 |
| A. V. R. R. 7-30's | 92 | 314 |
| Central Transportation | 43 | 175 |
| Empire Transportation | 59½ | 62 |
| | 14 | 4,870 |
| | 127 | 17,000 |
| | 13 | 3,670 |
| | 127 | 4,650 |
| | 22 | 2,340 |
| | 40 | 5,860 |
| | 15 | 14,150 |
| | 15 | 16,900 |
| | 126 | 2,700 |
| | 55 | 16,200 |
| | 41 | 47,850 |
| | 67 | 16,100 |
| | 98 | 8,500 |
| | 43 | 11,350 |
| | 69 | 5,510 |
| | 181 | 27,090 |
| | 28 | 11,100 |
| | 95 | 2,200 |
| | 93 | 1,410 |
| | 195 | 21,004 |

# PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 12, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

| | Cattle. No. | Cattle. head. | Hogs. No. | Hogs. head. | Sheep. No. | Sheep. head. | Horses. No. | Horses. head. | Mules. No. | Mules. head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, Feb. 5 | 2,884 | 4,100 | | 800 | | 135 | | 187 | | |
| Friday, Feb. 6 | 1,384 | 1,800 | | 2,000 | | 60 | | 100 | | |
| Saturday, Feb. 7 | 788 | 1,500 | | 2,200 | | 65 | | 100 | | |
| No. day, ch. s | 1,180 | 3,100 | | 600 | | 100 | | 150 | | |
| Monday, Feb. 9 | 656 | 3,100 | | 500 | | 150 | | 81 | | |
| Tuesday, Feb. 10 | 1,100 | 2,500 | | 4,000 | | 75 | | 114 | | |
| Wednes'y, Feb 11 | 1,116 | 2,500 | | 4,000 | | 50 | | 117 | | |
| Total | 9,800 | 27,500 | | 11,300 | | 635 | | 980 | | |
| Last week | 8,851 | 26,000 | | 6,300 | | 1,415 | | 1,000 | | |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Cattle. No. | Cattle. head. | Hogs. No. | Hogs. head. | Sheep. No. | Sheep. head. | Horses. No. | Horses. head. | Mules. No. | Mules. head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, Feb. 5 | 1,289 | 3,100 | | 2,300 | | 45 | | 17 | | |
| Friday, Feb. 6 | 612 | 1,500 | | 1,200 | | 132 | | 204 | | |
| Saturday, Feb. 7 | 1,232 | 3,253 | | 1,000 | | 19 | | 289 | | |
| Mo. day, Feb 9 | 1,000 | 2,500 | | 1,000 | | 15 | | 112 | | |
| Tuesday, eb. 10 | 342 | 2,915 | | 2,000 | | 10 | | 81 | | |
| Wednesday, Feb. 11 | 730 | 1,800 | | 600 | | | | | | |
| Total | 6,605 | 16,070 | | 9,400 | | 401 | | 683 | | |
| Last week | 7,964 | 19,015 | | 6,300 | | 315 | | 221 | | |

**Cattle.**

The receipts of cattle this week, as will be seen by report above, have been somewhat in excess of those of last week. The quality of the offerings is not so good, there being more good and extra cattle on sale. The attendance of buyers fair. The market at the opening was inclined to be active, but on Wednesday it became slow and dull, Philadelphia buyers refusing to purchase unless sellers made concessions. They report trade East anything but satisfactory, and say that they had better not buy as lose money, which they claim has been the result of nearly every shipment made lately. All the Eastern buyers who purchased in this market complained about the injurious system of drawbacks which enables those who buy at Chicago and St. Louis to undersell them at Philadelphia and New York, for the reason stock can be purchased much cheaper in the West than here, while the freight is as low from Chicago to New York as from East Liberty.

That such discrimination affects our market very much cannot be doubted, as western shippers instead of coming directly here go to Chicago, and then get a low rate east. We know to our certain knowledge of a shipper who formerly came from the State of Indiana here and who has lately been running his stock 100 miles or more west to Chicago, rather than come east where one would naturally suppose would be his proper market. We hope the day is not far distant when our railroad companies will see the wisdom of treating all men alike, for certain it is the same amount of stock will be shipped and the only difference is that instead of the trade being in the hands of a few as at present it would be divided into many hands. The holders of cattle today do not seem willing to accept prices offered by buyers and some of them talk of shipping out. Some cattle have sold at $6 25 per 100 lbs, which we think is about the top of the market. Following are the

PRICES.

Extra cattle, fine and smooth, $6 25; prime cattle, fine and smooth, $5 90 to $6 00; good cattle, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; fair cattle, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5 25; common, $4 00 to $4 50.

**Hogs.**

The run of hogs this week heavy, but common in quality. The great bulk of the run is light pigs, and thin stuff for which there is very little demand at present. Prime Philadelphia hogs are in light supply and the change in price the last week has been very light. At this writing they sell readily with offerings equal to the demand. Prices of common tending lower. Following are the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6 50 to $6 60; prime Philadelphia, $6 25 to $6 45; good mixed, $5 90 to $6 25; Yorkers, $5 25 to $5 50.

**Sheep.**

The run of sheep this week fair. The quality is mostly common grades. The best demand as usual is for prime stock which sells readily on arrivals. Market firm and inclined higher prices being from 10 to 20c higher than last week.

Following are the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool, $6 25; prime 95 lbs fine wool, $5 90 to 6 00; prime 90 lbs fine wool, $5 75 to $5 80; good 85 lbs fine wool, $5 25 to 5 50.

**Cattle.**

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

| No. | Weight. | Price. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | 43,010 | $4 60 | 96 | 89,800 | $5 25 |
| 40 | 40,650 | 4 50 | 17 | 20,110 | 5 00 |
| 18 | 18,240 | 4 25 | 2 | 3,400 | 4 50 |
| 16 | 16,380 | 4 00 | 18 | 20,250 | 5 00 |
| 6 | 21,380 | 5 87½ | 5 | 5,650 | 5 00 |
| 4 | 11,360 | 5 40 | 2 | 2,420 | 5 50 |
| 35 | 45,780 | 5 85 | 10 | 12,970 | 5 75 |
| 1 | 1,900 | 4 25 | 2 | 1,100 | 3 50 |
| 16 | 14,930 | 4 87½ | 6 | 5,740 | 4 00 |
| 12 | 14,730 | 5 25 | 9 | 10,420 | 4 25 |
| 1 | 1,450 | 4 00 | 6 | 6,070 | 4 87½ |
| 3 | 3,720 | 5 00 | 1 | 1,190 | 3 00 |
| 3 | 3,000 | 4 40 | 17 | 21,790 | 5 62½ |
| 16 | 22,240 | 5 50 | 17 | 20,940 | 5 75 |

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 13,860 | $4 50 | 1 | 1,180 | $3 25 |
| 22 | 18,880 | 5 05 | 4 | 4,530 | 3 50 |
| 12 | 11,540 | 4 50 | 10 | 9,000 | 4 25 |
| 17 | 17,600 | 4 55 | 14 | 14,750 | 4 55 |
| 19 | 19,480 | 4 75 | 18 | 21,320 | 5 12 |
| 8 | 7,300 | 3 00 | 4 | 4,040 | 4 00 |
| 1 | 1,050 | 3 50 | 16 | 17,720 | 4 75 |
| 11 | 22,950 | 5 15 | 8 | 21,000 | 5 60 |
| 10 | 11,590 | 5 20 | 4 | 4,000 | 5 00 |
| 4 | 3,830 | 4 50 | 19 | 19,650 | 4 50 |
| 15 | 12,150 | 3 25 | 1 | 1,220 | 3 75 |
| 18 | 18,260 | 5 12 | 17 | 18,500 | 5 50 |
| 16 | 20,930 | 6 00 | 19 | 20,150 | 5 75 |
| 18 | 20,450 | 5 50 | 16 | 17,820 | 4 50 |

SADLER, H. & CO. SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 1,710 | $3 37½ | 3 | 2,955 | $3 37 |
| 6 | 5,165 | 4 00 | 2 | 2,750 | 4 25 |
| 11 | 11,400 | 4 50 | 10 | 9,970 | 3 75 |
| 20 | 21,720 | 5 00 | 12 | 15,670 | 4 00 |
| 2 | 3,040 | 5 25 | 3 | 3,220 | 5 25 |
| 17 | 19,720 | 5 50 | 2 | 2,250 | 5 00 |
| 7 | 5,960 | 5 87½ | 2 | 2,670 | 6 25 |
| 1 | 1,960 | 4 15 | 17 | 19,270 | 4 85 |
| 3 | 3,220 | 4 40 | 4 | 3,830 | 4 00 |
| 1 | 1,060 | 4 20 | 5 | 4,880 | 4 50 |
| 17 | 1,730 | 4 40 | 19 | 16,670 | 4 25 |
| 3 | 2,440 | 3 40 | 18 | 15,660 | 4 30 |
| 57 | 59,800 | 4 60 | 8 | 11,060 | 4 00 |
| 62 | 74,220 | 5 37 | 17 | 19,190 | 5 10 |
| 17 | 21,420 | 5 70 | 19 | 20,410 | 4 80 |
| 3 | 4,880 | 5 00 | 6 | 7,260 | 4 50 |
| 1 | 940 | 4 00 | 2 | 2,560 | 4 00 |
| 2 | 2,880 | 4 60 | 1 | 1,020 | 5 25 |
| 16 | 21,150 | 5 30 | 1 | 1,210 | 5 75 |
| 2 | 1,430 | 6 00 | 2 | 2,520 | 5 60 |
| 46 | 6,820 | 5 12½ | 2 cows | | 46 00 |
| 2 | 3,100 | 4 75 | 2 | 3,910 | 4 75 |
| 34 | 39,180 | 4 75 | 18 | 20,930 | 4 75 |

**Hogs.**

HEDGES, HUFF & CO., SOLD

| No. | Weight. | Price. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 13,260 | $5 75 | 51 | 6,300 | $5 50 |
| 3 | 2,420 | 4 60 | 30 | 3,650 | 5 25 |
| 14 | 1,410 | 5 45 | 36 | 5,000 | 5 40 |
| 75 | 10,870 | 5 65 | 112 | 20,980 | 5 85 |
| 17 | 4,200 | 4 70 | 78 | 18,500 | 5 50 |
| 209 | 14,430 | 4 40 | 58 | 7,330 | 5 00 |
| 166 | 21,180 | 5 75 | 32 | 6,830 | 5 60 |
| 160 | 20,000 | 5 80 | 34 | 4,730 | 5 50 |
| 83 | 20,570 | 6 50 | 29 | 6,100 | 6 40 |
| 82 | 5,100 | 6 00 | 21 | 20,810 | 6 22 |
| 141 | 22,220 | 5 95 | 16 | 5,020 | 5 25 |
| 93 | 8,270 | 5 75 | 44 | 5,090 | 5 50 |
| 19 | 4,260 | 5 50 | 5 | 4,280 | 5 50 |
| 28 | 4,220 | 5 50 | 55 | 10,090 | 6 30 |
| 149 | 21,310 | 5 80 | 56 | 2,940 | 5 50 |
| 30 | 10,230 | 5 80 | 60 | 6,160 | 5 65 |
| 42 | 10,190 | 6 40 | 77 | 6,620 | 6 00 |
| 25 | 4,750 | 6 20 | 38 | 13,220 | 5 75 |
| 19 | 2,780 | 5 65 | 47 | 6,310 | 5 40 |
| 50 | 5,390 | 6 00 | 15 | 3,370 | 5 40 |
| 203 | 37,090 | 5 90 | 67 | 6,450 | 6 00 |
| 69 | 8,570 | 5 30 | 45 | 11,190 | 6 40 |
| 78 | 6,060 | 5 85 | 17 | 7,660 | 5 50 |
| 42 | 9,530 | 6 50 | 29 | 4,020 | 5 30 |

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO., SOLD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 1,690 | $5 70 | 9 | 990 | $6 65 |
| 127 | 17,490 | 5 50 | 17 | 18,370 | 5 70 |
| 126 | 8,490 | 5 70 | 44 | 7,130 | 5 50 |
| 69 | 3,190 | 6 00 | 1 | 990 | 6 00 |
| 314 | 64,220 | 6 25 | 88 | 53,680 | 6 70 |
| 75 | 14,780 | 6 62 | 18 | 3,720 | 6 25 |
| 69 | 14,980 | 5 75 | 19 | 3,110 | 6 70 |
| 14 | 4,370 | 5 25 | 66 | 8,860 | 5 55 |
| 127 | 17,990 | 6 65 | 151 | 22,060 | 6 70 |
| 13 | 3,670 | 6 50 | 12 | 1,830 | 7 15 |
| 187 | 4,650 | 5 75 | 147 | 19,340 | 5 95 |
| 82 | 5,940 | 6 30 | 261 | 19,210 | 6 80 |
| 40 | 5,860 | 5 50 | 35 | 10,550 | 5 50 |
| 85 | 14,150 | 6 40 | 93 | 5,400 | 6 40 |
| 126 | 16,960 | 6 70 | 118 | 14,860 | 6 40 |
| 126 | 2,700 | 5 60 | 87 | 21,540 | 6 55 |
| 55 | 16,200 | 6 80 | 137 | 22,610 | 6 55 |
| 67 | 47,850 | 6 60 | 44 | 11,900 | 6 65 |
| 67 | 16,100 | 6 45 | 66 | 17,770 | 6 40 |
| 98 | 8,500 | 6 25 | 84 | 26,990 | 6 55 |
| 43 | 11,350 | 6 55 | 37 | 7,730 | 5 30 |
| 69 | 5,510 | 6 30 | 157 | 23,850 | 5 50 |
| 181 | 27,090 | 5 75 | 79 | 13,040 | 5 50 |
| 78 | 11,100 | 5 30 | 53 | 15,230 | 5 65 |
| 95 | 2,200 | 6 40 | 136 | 25,250 | 5 50 |
| 93 | 1,410 | 5 00 | 90 | 12,890 | 5 25 |
| 195 | 21,004 | 5 00 | 90 | 12,890 | 5 25 |

# PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 12, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acid, | | | | Magnesia | 85 @ 1 00 |
| Acetic | lb | 12 @ | 20 | Carb | 50 @ 60 |
| City of New York | lb | 12 @ | 15 | Calcined S P | 1 65 @ 1 75 |
| Oxalic | lb | 30 @ | 40 | Morphia sul | 2 50 @ 2 75 |
| Sulphuric | lb | 3½ @ | 4 | Nitrate No 1 | 60 @ 65 |
| Tartaric | lb | 60 @ | 62 | Oil, | |
| Alcohol, gal | 2 00 @ | 2 25 | | Bergamot | 6 25 @ 6 50 |
| Aloes, | | | | Castor | 2 @ 2 10 |
| Cape | lb | | 25 | Cinnamon | 3 @ 3 50 |
| Socot | lb | | 75 | Cloves | 3 @ 4 50 |
| Am Carb | lb | 37 @ | 40 | Cod liver | 2 00 @ 2 25 |
| Aqua | lb | 11 @ | 15 | Lemon | 3 @ 3 50 |
| Ammonia | lb | 85 @ | 90 | Linseed, raw | 1 05 @ 1 10 |
| Asafœ | lb | | 45 | Linseed, boil | 1 10 @ 1 15 |
| Soda | lb | 4½ @ | 5 | Olive | 1 75 @ 2 00 |
| Bal Copa | lb | 1 00 @ | 1 10 | Opium | 6 00 @ 6 50 |
| Bay Rum, gal | 2 25 @ | 3 00 | | Paints, dry | 3 @ 3 25 |
| Bark, | | | | Prepared | 3 @ 3 50 |
| Cascara | lb | 4½ @ | 5 | Origanum | 2 @ 2 50 |
| Cinch Red | lb | 20 @ | 25 | Pepper's | 5 @ 6 00 |
| Pale | lb | 28 @ | 30 | Rosemary | 1 00 @ 1 50 |
| Gray | lb | 28 @ | 40 | Sassafras | 85 @ 90 |
| Black Leaf, | | | | Sperm | 2 25 @ 2 50 |
| American | lb | | 20 | Tanners | 1 @ 1 10 |
| East Ind | lb | 11 @ | 12 | Whale, gal | 85 @ 90 |
| Garnant | lb | | 25 | Wintergr | 1 @ 1 10 |
| Bone Mass | lb | | 8 | Opium | 7 @ 7 50 |
| Bone Nit | lb | 12 @ | 15 | Opium Ty | 6 @ 6 50 |
| Borax ref | lb | 20 @ | 24 | Pitch | 3 @ 4 |
| Brimstone | lb | 4½ @ | 5 | Potash, | |
| Flor sul | lb | 6½ @ | 7 | Bichrom | 25 @ 25 |
| Calomel | lb | 80 @ | 86 | Chlorate | 45 @ 49 |
| English | lb | | 2 50 | Iodide | 3 25 @ 3 50 |
| Camphor | lb | 38 @ | 40 | Nitrate | 10 @ 10 |
| Canth's | lb | | 2 12 | Prussiate | 25 @ 25 |
| Chalk, Gr | lb | | 80 | Rosin | 3 @ 3 50 |
| Cinchonia | lb | | 47 | Quinine | 1 @ 1 |
| Chlorof'm | lb | 1 25 @ | 1 35 | Ginger | 1 @ 1 |
| Cloves | lb | | 75 | Jamaica | 1 @ 1 |
| Cochineal | lb | 80 @ | 90 | Ipecac pow | 1 @ 1 |
| Cod liv, case | 7 75 @ | 8 | 00 | Jalap pow | 1 @ 1 |
| Copperas | lb | 2 @ | 3 | Liquorice | 1 @ 1 |
| Cream Tar | lb | 40 @ | 42 | Rhub E I | 1 25 @ 1 |
| Cubebs | lb | 18 @ | 20 | Sars Hon | 1 @ 1 |
| Cuttlebar | lb | 20 @ | 25 | Senega | 1 @ 1 |
| Emery En. | lb | 10 @ | 12 | Valeri En | 1 @ 1 |
| Et Nit sp. | lb | 40 @ | 44 | Germ | 1 @ 1 |
| Sulph | lb | 65 @ | 70 | Sal Ammon | 13½ @ 1 |
| Epsom Salts | lb | 3½ @ | 4 | Saltpetre | 10 @ 1 |
| Lin Cala | lb | 44 @ | 50 | Soda | 3½ @ 4 |
| Italian | lb | 50 @ | 55 | Ash | 4 @ 4 |
| Sicily | lb | | 25 | Quinary | 8 @ 8 |
| Fish Glue | lb | 3 @ | 4 | Hemp | 8 @ 8 |
| Galls Aleppo | lb | | 35 | Garden | 2 75 @ 3 |
| Aleppo | lb | | 30 | Mustard | 10 @ 12 |
| Arabic sts | lb | 30 @ | 40 | Soap Cast | 12½ @ 1 |
| White | lb | 50 @ | 60 | Cast wh | 18 @ 2 |
| Morris Tk | lb | | 35 | Castile | 20 @ 2 |
| Shellac | lb | 80 @ | 88 | Bi Carb | 7 @ 8 |
| Tragacanth | lb | 45 @ | 50 | Soap Cast B | 12½ @ 1 |
| Flake | lb | 1 00 @ | 1 10 | Cast wh | 18 @ 2 |
| Hoffm's A | lb | 7 @ | 8 | Sugar Lit | 22 @ 2 |
| Indigo Ma | lb | 1 00 @ | 1 20 | Turp spg sail | 50 @ 6 |
| Indigo pste | lb | 1 10 @ | 1 25 | Varnish, | |
| Iodine res | lb | 6 @ | 8 00 | Copal, gal | 1 50 @ 2 |
| Iodide Pot | lb | 7 @ | 8 | Damar, bbl | 2 75 @ 3 |
| Isinglass | lb | 25 @ | 35 | Damar, gal | 1 00 @ 1 |
| Lupulin | lb | | 25 | Vel Red | 2 @ 2 |
| Madder | lb | 17 @ | 19 | | |

# PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 12, 1874.

REMARKS.—The most material feature in the market will be found in roasted coffee, which has been reduced two cents per pound, owing to the sharp and rapid decline East, in green coffees. The following are the figures now ruling in this market for roasted coffee: In papers 35c; loose 34½c @ 35. [It would not be amiss for small purchasers to remind their grocers of this important fact.]

We need not occupy space in talking about the present state of the market. Suffice it to say that just now matters are dull, and will remain so until the final action of Congress upon the currency question.

The weather is warm, and the late snow is among the things that are were. We look for an old fashioned rise in the river ere the close of the week.

Below will be found the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 1,060 | Apples, bbls | 177 |
| Corn, sks | 1,474 | Wheat, sks | 2,110 |
| Barley, sks | 659 | Rye, sks | 100 |
| Oats, sks | 2,018 | Butter, pkgs | 87 |
| Bacon, tcs | 210 | Potatoes, bush | 800 |

We omit extended quotations to-day.

# New York Finance and Trade.

**Gold Closed at 112⅜.**

NEW YORK, February 12, 1874.

MONEY

easy at 4@5 per cent.

STERLING

firm at $4 85 for sixty days, and $4 88 for sight. Customs receipts $561,000.

GOLD

closed at 112⅜, after selling as high as 112¾. Carrying rates 2@7. Treasury disbursements $70,000. Clearings $44,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

strong.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S., coupons, 1881 | 120¾ | 5-20s, '67 | 119⅝ |
| 5-20s, '62 | 117¾ | 5-20s, '68 | 119¾ |
| 5-20s, '64 | 119¾ | New 5s | 113 |
| 5-20s, '65, reg | 119¾ | 10-40s | 114⅝ |
| 5-20s, '65, new | 119¾ | Currency 6s | 116¾ |

STATE BONDS

quiet and steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | 93¾ | Virginia, old | 38 |
| Tennessee, old | 82½ | North Carolina, old | 25 |
| Tennessee, new | 82 | North Carolina, new | 18 |
| Virginia, new | 45 | | |

STOCKS

opened weak and declined from ¼ to 2½ per cent. The greatest depression was in Northwestern and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. During the last hour of business the market was strong with a recovery from lowest point of ¾ to ⅞. The strength was most marked in Northwest shares. Sales between noon and two o'clock 160,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Northwestern common, 18,000 do preferred, 8,500 Western Union, 5,000 Union Pacific, 4,000 Wabash, 5,500 Pacific Mail, 6,500 Ohios, and 12,000 Lake Shore. Merchant District Telegraph stock was likewise exceptionally strong, and closed at 56¾ bid, on the report of some advantageous arrangement with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 28 | St. Paul preferred | 74¾ |
| W. U. Telegraph | 83½ | Toledo & Wabash | 24½ |
| Quicksilver | 36½ | Do preferred | 72 |
| Adams Express | 97 | Fort Wayne | 93¾ |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 76 | Terre Haute | 10 |
| American Express | 64½ | Do preferred | 33 |
| U. S. Express | 71 | Chicago and Alton | 110 |
| Pacific Mail | 43½ | Do preferred | 124 |
| New York Central | 104¾ | Ohio and Mississippi | 33½ |
| Erie | 48¾ | Union Pacific | 36¾ |
| Do preferred | 76¾ | Burlington & Quincy | 110¾ |
| Harlem | 139 | Lake Shore | 82½ |
| Do preferred | 140 | Panama | 135 |
| Michigan Central | 92 | Illinois Central | 107 |
| Pittsburgh | 89½ | Union Pacific | 36¾ |
| Northwest | 78½ | Central Pacific bonds | 95¾ |
| Do preferred | 76 | Union Pacific bonds | 86¼ |
| Rock Island | 104 | Boston and Albany | 125 |
| New Jersey Central | 107¾ | Delaware and Lack | 110¾ |
| St. Paul | 37¾ | Bankers' bills | 4 84½ |

# MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, February 12, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull, shippers out of the market.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, and declined: No 1 spring $1 21¾@1 22; No 2, $1 19¾ cash, $1 20¾ seller March, $1 22¾ seller April; No 3, $1 15. Corn quiet at 60@62c. Oats steady at prices advanced; No 2 mixed 57c cash, 57¾c seller March, 62¾c bid May; rejected 53c. Oats steady, with moderate demand: No 2, 42¾c spot, 43c seller March; rejected 39½c. Rye steady, with moderate demand; No 1, $2 05½. Barley dull and nominal: No 2, $1 70; No 3, $1 34@1 35.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined at $14 cash or March, $14 30 seller April. Lard dull at 9¼c cash, 9c seller April. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 5½c; short rib middles 7¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Market dull; good 5¾ @ 5¾c 29

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 96c.

**New York Market.**

NEW YORK, February 12.—Cotton dull at 16½c. Flour dull in buyers' favor; superfine, western and State $5 25@5 90; common to good $6 00@6 70; good to choice $6 70@7 10. Whisky steady at $1 01. Wheat lower; No 2 spring $1 56; No 2 Milwaukee $1 56@1 57; Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 59@1 57. Rye and malt unchanged. Corn active; new western mixed afloat 57½@58c; old western afloat 87½c. Oats more active and higher; mixed western 61@63c; white 64@65c. Beef and pork unchanged; middles heavy at 8½@8¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 9¼@9 16c, spot and February. Butter firm at 27@30c. Cheese quiet at 11@16c.

**New York Live Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, February 12.—Beeves—Fresh receipts 550 head, making 1,984 for three days, against 2,180 same time last week. Demand light and prices now at unchanged prices; common to fair $10@11 25; good to prime steers quoted $11 50@12.

Sheep—Receipts 4,300 head, making 5,150 for three days, against 8,140 same time last week. Trade dull and tendency downward; poorest to best lots $5 37½@7.

Swine—To-days receipts 2,560 head, making 11,620 for three days, against 12,760 same time last week. None offered alive; dressed dull with large offerings at $7@7 37 for city; $6 75@7 25 for western. Light freights reduced to forty cents per 100 lbs from Chicago, and to twenty cents from Buffalo.

**Cincinnati Market.**

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Cotton steady at 15½c. Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and declined 1@2 cents. Corn quiet at 60@62c. Oats steady at 40@45c. Rye firm at $1 00@1 02. Pork dull and nominal at $15 00. Lard dull; steam 8½c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; sales shoulders at 5¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾c. Bacon quiet at 7@8c. Hogs—Common 5 50@5 75; heavy $5 85@5 90. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 96c.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**

NEW YORK, February 12.—There is a much better feeling and increased general activity in the market for domestic and foreign goods, jobbing trade improving, and market full of buyers from all sections. Cotton goods in fair demand and steady. Cottonades active; Lewiston cottonades 27¾c; York 10⅝ and 11 @28c. Fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings fairly active. Black mohair lustres in good request.

**Buffa'o Live Stock Market.**

BUFFALO, February 12.—Cattle—Receipts 1,751 head. Market slow and range $4 02½@5 87½.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,000 head. Market heavy at yesterday's prices.

Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 5,100 head; total for the week 11,000, against 10,500 same time last week. Market dragged at $5 20@5 02½ for Yorkers; $5 30@5 12½ for heavy hogs.

**New Orleans Market.**

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Corn scarce and higher; white 70@75c; yellow 65c. Pork dull and lower at $16. Sugar dull; inferior 5¾@c; common 6¼@6¾c; fair to fully fair 6¾@7¾c; prime to choice 8@8c. Molasses in light supply and fair demand; common fermenting 45@50c; fair fermenting 61c; fair 65c. Cornmeal firmer at $3 85. Others unchanged.

**Baltimore Market.**

BALTIMORE, February 12.—Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat—Corn dull and declined. Oats dull; western 60@65c. Rye quiet and steady. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter scarce, wanted and unchanged. Coffee nominal. Whisky firmer at 99@$1 00.

**Philadelphia Market.**

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Flour very weak. Wheat very dull; red 21 60@1 62; amber $1 75@1 76. Rye 96c. Corn firmer at $1 16@$1 18. Oats very strong; white 63@64c; mixed 59c. Crude petroleum 12¾c; refined 24½c. Whisky $1 01¾.

**Louisville Market.**

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn easier at 68@70c. Oats 60@65c. Pork quiet at $15 50. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6c; clear rib 8¼c; clear 9½c. Lard—Refined 9¾c; keg 10½c. Whisky 95½c.

**Cleveland Market.**

CLEVELAND, February 12.—Wheat dull, but steady; held No. 1 red $1 51; No. 2, $1 48. Corn easier at 61@62c. Oats steady; No. 1, State 50c; No. 2, 48c. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

S. J. BRONSON,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

**Greensboro.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., February 12, 1874.

River stationary, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy at 4 P. M.

**Brownsville.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 12, 1874.

River stationary, with seven feet nine inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 54 degrees above 0.

**Wheeling.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA

## CITY MATTERS.

**Letters Held for Postage.**
FEBRUARY 12, 1874.

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Churchhill, Sally, New Orleans, La | 3 |
| Christy, George, Allegheny, Pa | 3 |
| Edwards, Lew, Tennyeranceville, Pa | 3 |
| Green, Samuel, Allegheny, Pa | 3 |
| Muth, Emma, Allegheny, Pa | 3 |
| McGeorge, Dr. Wm., Philadelphia, Pa | 6 |
| Reed & Co., George W. New York | 3 |
| Watson, Robert, Allegheny, Pa | 3 |

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

**Partnership Difficulty.**

A bill in equity was filed in the District Court, yesterday, in the case of Charles Beyer vs. S. Kiefer. The parties were engaged together as cattle dealers, from October 10, 1870, to January 22d, 1873, at which time Beyer alleges Kiefer was indebted to him in the sum of $2,388 28. The complaint is that the defendant refuses to make a settlement of the account, and the court is asked to interfere and compel an equitable adjustment of the business.

**Distressing Affair.**

Last evening a little daughter of Mr. William Bailey, who resides in the rear of the school house, in the Thirteenth ward, got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid and drank a sufficient quantity to endanger her life. Dr. Thorne was summoned and is attending the patient, who, it is feared, may not survive. Mr. Bailey has been singularly unfortunate of late. He is employed as blacksmith for the Central Passenger Railway Company, and was recently run over and badly injured by a car. At the present time his wife is seriously ill.

**City Republican Committee.**

The City Republican Executive Committee met last evening at the Lincoln Club Rooms, John S. Lambie chairman presiding.

On motion the following additions were made to the committee. Members at large—J. Martin Schaffer, South Side, and William Sprague and Max Conrad Twenty-first ward.

The secretaries were instructed to notify the members of the vigilance committee to call ward meetings for organization, on Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at their usual places.

After the transaction of business not of a public nature the meeting adjourned.

**Marriage Last Evening.**

The Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, on Centre avenue, was the scene of a brilliant wedding, last evening, at half past eight o'clock. The parties to the life contract were Mr. Anthony C. Kloman, of the firm of Carnegie, Kloman & Co., and Miss Josephine Abel, daughter of Mr. Henry Abel, Sr., one of our most respected German-American citizens. The marriage was solemnized by Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, assisted by Rev. Father James Rus waug. It was very solemn and impressive. The bridesmaid was Miss Matilda Abel, sister of the bride, and the groomsman Mr. Charles H. Kloman, brother of the groom. The bride's dress was of lavender satin, cut *en train*, with bridal veil and orange flowers. The bridesmaid was dressed in white satin, with illusion overdress.

After the ceremony, the friends adjourned to the house of Mr. Abel, on Centre avenue, where the happy pair received the congratulations of all. Refreshments were served, and the younger folk indulged in dancing until a late hour.

The pair thus started on life's voyage are deserving of all happiness; and it is the wish of numerous friends that it may be allotted to them.

**The Fire at New Haven Thanks Returned.**

CONNELLSVILLE, February 12, 1874.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

DEAR SIR: This morning about 11 o'clock a disastrous fire occurred in New Haven, which for a while threatened to destroy the whole town. The assistance of the Pittsburgh fire department was requested, and responded to with a marked degree of promptness, two steamers and hose carriages being sent to the Connellsville depot within fifteen minutes after the request was made to the chief of the department. Meantime, by the direction of General Superintendent E. K. Hyndman, an engine and train was in readiness to convey the steamers and carriages to Connellsville, when it was found that the fire had been somewhat checked, owing to subsiding of the wind and the earnest efforts of the citizens here, and the engines were not needed.

The fire department of Uniontown was also called upon to render assistance, which was given in a remarkably short time, and rendered valuable aid in arresting the devouring element.

The citizens of this community are fully appreciative of the earnestness and alacrity of response to their calls for help from the fire departments of the above mentioned places, and desire to express their sincere thanks and gratitude to the gentlemen connected there, with. A.

**PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.**

**The Thomas Concert To-night.**

If any man in America deserves well at the hands of the music lovers of Pittsburgh, that man is certainly Mr. Theodore Thomas. He has visited us frequently, and during those visits has done more to elevate the popular taste and foster the reception for a higher and better class of music, than any other manager living. His concerts have always met with liberal encouragement; and as this is the last time he will visit us, we indulge the hope that on this occasion the patronage may be larger than ever. Nothing our people can do in this way will adequately reward Mr. Thomas for the almost inestimable service he has rendered our community in the direction indicated above.

As already announced, three concerts will be given at Library Hall—to-night, to-morrow afternoon and to-morrow evening. For all of these the programmes are most admirable. Gems from the works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Rossini, Wagner, Handel, Haydn, Liszt, Gounod, Schumann—all the great composers, in fact, whose music can be only Thomas' great orchestra can render them. We append the programme for this evening's concert:

Overture, Nachklaenge von Ossian—Gade.

Aria, "Shall I in Mamre's Fertile Plains," (Joshua)—Handel—Mr. Myron W. Whitney.

Fantasie for Violoncello—Servais—Mr. Louis Lubeck.

Andante—Finale, Symphony in C—Schubert.

Overture, Tannhouser—Wagner.

Song, "I am a Roamer," Son and Stranger—Mendelssohn—Mr. Myron W. Whitney

Theme, Variations, Finale—Septett, Op. 20—Beethoven.

Overture, William Tell—Rossini.

Seats are for sale at H. Kieber & Bro.'s, No. 122 Wood street.

**Trimble's Varieties Theater.**

The house that offers the best goods will have the best custom; and that is just the one with Trimble's Varieties. The programme packed full of good things, first and best of which is the great box trick of the Mocholla brothers, is served up to delighted crowds nightly. Only those who go early stand a chance of getting choice seats—or seats of any kind—for the place is sure to be packed.

**The Reading at Library Hall.**

Quite a large and very respectable audience assembled last evening at Library Hall to hear the readings of Mr. William Marcus Dill Mackey. It can be truly said that all were much pleased with the entertainment. The selections, as promised, were admirable and the elocution of Mr. Mackey was excellent. In the reading of several pieces he appeared in costume which added much to the effect of the rendition. Although quite a young man and an entire stranger here, which was calculated to embarass him, Mr. Mackey exhibited much ability and power as an elocutionist. The reading was entirely satisfactory in every point of view.

**BREACH OF PROMISE.**

**Damages Laid at $5,000**

In the District Court, yesterday, S. P. Fulton, Esq., counsel for plaintiff, brought an action for damages, by breach of promise of marriage, on behalf of Miss Julia Sych, against Charles Merz. The plaintiff alleges that she is over twenty-one years of age, that she is a resident of Pittsburgh, that she became acquainted with the defendant on the 8th of March, 1872, and went to live with him, as his housekeeper, on the 7th of February, 1873, that he soon after began to make love to her, and took her out to parties and places of amusement; that in May or June, 1873, he asked her hand in marriage, and she assented; he then promised to marry her; on the 29th of June, following, by entreaties, persuasions and promises of marriage, he seduced her, and has since repeatedly promised to marry her, and even set the day, but now refuses to make good his contract. Damages are claimed in the sum of $5,000.

**THE GREAT BRIDGE CASE.**

**A Final Settlement Secured.**

Some days since we noted the fact that the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, and the Keystone Bridge Company of this city, had submitted to arbitration an important case involving several thousand dollars. Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, was to be sole judge of the law, and Mr. James Park, Jr., of Allegheny, sole judge of the facts. The arbitrators were selected, and the case, as the only Thomas' great orchestra can render them. We append the programme for this evening's concert:

CONTROLLER BROWN, of Allegheny, has need to rise and explain why he excluded representatives of a number of the papers from the approximate estimates of receipts and expenses for the ensuing year, prepared for the *Finance Committee.*

## THE MAYORALTY.

### David Kirk Withdraws from the Canvass.

### The "Dissatisfied" Committee Adjourns Sine Die.

### Mr. Kirk Will Support McCarthy.

### The Letter of Withdrawal and the Discussion Upon it.

The Executive Committee of Republicans dissatisfied with the nomination of Mr. McCarthy for Mayor, met yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. John A. Caruthers, No. 108 Fourth avenue, and after a short session adjourned *sine die*, thus ending the attempt to "bolt" the regular Republican ticket. The cause of this action was the presentation of a letter from Mr Kirk withdrawing his name as a candidate.

The attendance at the meeting was slim, there being but about seventeen persons present.

THE SITUATION.

An informal discussion took place upon the situation of affairs.

One of the members of the committee gave the opinion that Mr. Kirk would largely carry the South side, would also carry the East End, and if, as Mr. Kirk himself believes, he could hold the old wards level with McCarthy, he would be elected.

Mr. Kirk said he learned that many Democrats had been induced to vote for McCarthy, and from that source he anticipated the most hope.

Mr. Logan here remarked So far as my vote in concerned—and it is but one—I shall not vote at all. If Kirk runs, I shall vote for him and stay at the polls all day, and have my dinner sent to me.

Two other members of the committee here expressed their concurrence in the sentiments of Mr. Logan.

Mr. Kirk said he was satisfied that if the men who nominated him had been in earnest in supporting him he would be elected.

Mr. Logan—But they have taken in their horns.

To this Mr. Kirk gave an affirmative assent. The meeting was at length organized by the election of Alderman Logan, Chairman, and Ralph Reed, Secretary.

MR. KIRK'S LETTER OF WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. Kirk then arose and said: Gentlemen—I have a communication here that I placed in Mr. Negley's hands, and he told me he would endeavor to get it to you. But he is not, and I will therefore read it myself. Mr. Kirk then read the following:

PITTSBURGH, February 12, 1874.

*Wm. B. Negley, Esq., Chairman of Executive Committee:*

DEAR SIR:—Upon a careful survey of the whole field, and the circumstances attending my nomination by the body you represent, I have concluded that duty, honor, and the welfare of the great Republican party, require my withdrawal as a candidate for the Mayoralty. I accepted your nomination under the firm belief that it was in every respect, as much the nomination of the Republican party, as that of my opponent, because of the unjust exclusion of delegates, regularly elected, and the substitution of others in their places. I am now satisfied, however, that this was done by over-zealous friends of Mr. McCarthy, and without his approval, and that it would be a work of great injury to him and the party because of their action, believing, also, that this was done by them on the spur of the moment, when there was not time for due consideration and reflection, a charity requires me to forget and forgive. Satisfied, also, that McCarthy had a clear majority without those substituted delegates. Justice compels me to concede to him the Republican nomination.

And now, on withdrawing from the field, permit me to express my sincere thanks to you and the committee for their nomination, to those noble and devoted friends who joined my forlorn hope in the struggle for the nomination, words cannot express my gratitude. They may rest assured, however, that their services and devotion will never be forgotten. To those who generously yielded their first preferences and have flocked to my standard, and promised me their aid and support, I return my sincere and heartfelt thanks. I now relieve all from their promises of fidelity to me, leaving each to act in this contest according to the dictates of his own judgment. As for me my course is RESOLVED UPON. The triumph of the Republican party in this first election under the new Constitution in the second city and our great State, is of too much importance to be imperilled by division, or halting and wavering services. Believing, also, that William C. McCarthy, Esq., will make an honest, able and efficient magistrate, I HAVE IN MY POWER TO SECURE HIS ELECTION, and the triumph of the great party whose representative he is.

With sentiments of great respect,

I am yours, truly,

DAVID KIRK.

A silence of a moment ensued after the reading of the letter, which was at length broken by Capt. Ralph Keating, who said he came upon the most unexpectedly. I had no idea of it."

Mr. Logan remarked, "It is quite a surprise.

Mr. McIlwaine then moved that the resignation of Mr. Kirk be not accepted, which was promptly seconded.

MR. KIRK SPEAKS.

Mr. Kirk then arose and said: I have been endeavoring to get at the feelings of my friends as nearly as I can. I have consulted with many of my friends, and I believed it is the true course for all of us to resolve upon. I thank you, as I say in my letter, for the support you have given me, but I am satisfied it would be wrong for me to imperil the party at this time by remaining a candidate longer. I believe that by my remaining in the field the Democratic candidate will be elected. That I do not desire, nor do I believe it to be the wish of any true Republican. I believe it is the duty of us all to endeavor to avoid in the future the scenes that have been enacted in the past, and prevent another Democratic administration being forced upon the people. I hope you will all agree with me. I am very thankful for your devotion and confidence, and I appreciate your offer to refuse the acceptance of my resignation, but I find that I have placed many of my friends in a serious and embarrassing situation. I find that many, who, in the spur of the moment, made my nomination and rushed to my support, now regret their course. I think I do wrong under the circumstances, to longer hold them to their pledges, and, therefore, after consultation with many of my friends, I have concluded upon this course. I may say to you—whether proper to publish or not, I leave the report to the judge—that I am not receiving the support of the Gross wing of the party.

Dr. Gross promised to be present at the meeting yesterday and make a few remarks, and Mr. Wm. B. Negley also assured me that he would be there. But they were not, and there were very few at the meeting; and they seem all to be hedging, and unwilling to take a stand no uncertainty. If I am in a contest I want the support to be earnest. As they have failed me, I have resolved for myself to take this course, and I ask you to accept my resignation and relieve me and my friends from this embarrassing situation.

A motion was then made and seconded, that the resignation of Mr. Kirk be accepted.

OBJECTIONS TO THE WITHDRAWAL.

Captain McIlwaine called the attention of the chair to the fact that he had not yet put the motion to refuse to accept the resignation.

Mr. Dorrington—If Mr. Kirk is determined under no circumstances to be a candidate, it would be wrong and unwise to force him to remain on the course, I have been for Mr. Kirk first and all the time. I cannot give my support to Mr. McCarthy; at the same time I am unwilling to work for an unwilling candidate. I am for Mr. Kirk, and I will not be for Mr. McCarthy.

After some little discussion, during which several members expressed the intention to stick to the party, the motion against acceptance was put and lost.

The question was next put on the motion to accept the resignation and it was declared carried.

After a little more speech-making from the members of the committee and outsiders a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

**LIST OF PATENTS.**

**Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.**

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending February 12, 1874, and furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counsellors at law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Device for Converting Motion—Henry E. Marchand, Pittsburgh. Application filed January 14, 1874.

Car Coupling—Henry E. Marchand, Allegheny City. Application filed August 5, 1873.

Device for Detaching Horses—Israel L. Landis, Lancaster. Case B. Application filed January 2, 1874.

Metal Drilling Machine—Milton Love, Corry. Application filed December 9, 1873.

Fire Place—Adam Wynne, Indiana. Application filed January 5, 1874.

Fringing Machine—William H. Wright, Chester. Application filed December 16, 1873.

Sash Holder—John N. Miller, Chester. Application filed December 20, 1873.

Reed Organ—Riley Burdett, Erie. Application filed December 18, 1873.

Child's Chair—Jerome F. Downing, Erie. Application filed August 11, 1873.

Lady's Sewing Chair—Jerome F. Downing, Erie. Application filed August 9, 1873.

Tanning Process—Joseph Anderson, Mount Pleasant. Application filed May 19, 1873.

Car Coupling—Salathiel J. Griest, Gettysburg. Application filed December 22, 1873.

Toy Building Block—Charles M. Crandall, Montrose. Application filed November 19, 1873.

OHIO.

Wrought Iron Bridge—W. R. Laird, Canton.

Gear Button for Flour Packers—L. Crevelin, Akron.

Iron Fence—D. C. Guttridge and A. Bolander, Akron.

Throttle Valve—B. F. Wilson, Salem.

Balanced Slide Valve for Steam Engines—O. Kromer, Cleveland.

Eaves Trough Hanger—J. P. Abbott, Cleveland.

Thill Coupling—S. Bippers, Dayton.

Boot and Shoe—J. McMillin, Ripley.

## ALLEGHENY COUNCIL.

### APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE ADOPTED.

### Street Improvements--Reports of Committees.

The Allegheny Councils held a regular meeting last evening, when the following business was transacted:

**SELECT BRANCH.**

This body met promptly at half-past seven o'clock, President McBrier in the chair, and present a quorum.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

A number of petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees.

JANUARY FINANCES.

Mr. Riddle, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the monthly report of the Controller, showing the receipts and expenditures as follows:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fines and forfeitures | $ 5 00 |
| Delinquent taxes | 4,337 61 |
| Ground rents | 333 62 |
| Water bonds sold | 4,000 00 |
| Sewer bond sold | 21,000 00 |
| Troy Hill bonds sold | 29,507 50 |
| Interest on suspended balance | 136 61 |
| Grading and paving | 23,869 76 |
| Sewer cons ruction | 4,848 30 |
| Opening and widening streets | 3,154 75 |
| Rents of postoffice room and fuel | 140 00 |
| Water rents | 687 38 |
| Stone building | 4,312 44 |
| Poor fund No. 2 | 26,617 99 |
| EXPENDITURES. | |
| Interest | $ 3,318 75 |
| Fire department | 290 79 |
| Streets | 72 62 |
| Wharves and landings | 4 75 |
| Contingent fund | 1 00 |
| Water works | 8,170 01 |
| Interest on wharf bonds | 752 50 |
| City property | 773 74 |
| Grading and paving streets | 31,364 32 |
| Sewers | 5,923 64 |
| Park Commissioners | 1,856 00 |
| Board of Poor Directors | 27,961 96 |
| Interest on sewer bonds | 1,217 50 |
| Interest on park bonds | 2,800 00 |
| Refunding sewer assessments | 71 59 |
| City's part main sewers | 28,883 84 |
| RECAPITULATION. | |
| Balance in treasury January 1, 1874 | $ 78,474 71 |
| Receipts during January | 123,871 02 |
| Total | $199,345 13 |
| Disbursements | 111,537 47 |
| To balance | 87,807 66 |
| DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT. | |
| German Savings Bank | $22,660 45 |
| Allegheny Real Estate Bank | 65,140 00 |
| Treasurer's vault | 7 21 |
| | $87,807 66 |

The report was received and filed.

Mr. Riddle also offered the report of the Finance Committee touching matters referred to them as follows:

An ordinance increasing salary of Controller to $2,500, was passed.

Also, an ordinance providing for a further issue of bonds of sewerage bonds, to pay the city's portion for the construction of main sewers. Passed.

Also, a resolution instructing the Market Committee to report to Councils whether the office of Meat Inspector is necessary, and if the Street Committee to report whether the office of Registrar is necessary. Adopted.

Also a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to prepare an act of Assembly authorizing the city to issue bonds for sewer purposes. Adopted.

They also reported an act of Assembly making the office of Mayor a salaried one. Approved and ordered to be forwarded to Harrisburg, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Riddle also presented the appropriations as fixed by the Finance Committee for the ensuing year, together with the estimated receipts from all sources, and the rate of taxation, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1, Salaries | $36,163 00 |
| No. 2, Contingent | 44,470 00 |
| No. 3, Fire department | 51,000 00 |
| No. 4, Printing | 8,000 00 |
| No. 5, Interest | 40,000 00 |
| No. 6, Wharves and landings | 7,000 00 |
| No. 7, Surveys | 8,000 00 |
| No. 8, Police | 45,000 00 |
| No. 9, Contingent fund | 26,060 88 |
| No. 11, Water works | 100,000 00 |
| No. 12, Outstanding warrant | 2,560 77 |
| No. 13, Gas | 24,000 00 |
| No. 14, Sinking Fund | 20,000 00 |
| No. 15, Interest on wharf bonds | 1,950 00 |
| No. 16, City property | 40,000 00 |
| No. 17, Health | 6,000 00 |
| No. 18, Bills payable | 76,013 99 |
| No. 19, Market | 1,000 00 |
| Parks | 5,000 00 |
| | $535,432 64 |

THE ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

from all resources for the present year are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Business tax | $ 14,685 11 |
| Water tax | 100,000 00 |
| Markets | 21,220 63 |
| Weigh scales | 10,104 23 |
| Measuring wood and bark | 929 52 |
| Vehicle license | 10,181 24 |
| Board license | 956 61 |
| Sale of ferrules | 2,448 28 |
| Fines and forfeitures | 9,440 38 |
| Lot regulations | 2,546 00 |
| Ground rents | 1,769 78 |
| Intrinsic tax | 3,967 39 |
| Interest on unexpended balances | 1,525 67 |
| Wharves and landings | 2,768 32 |
| U. S. Postoffice Department | 500 00 |
| Due from various persons | 1,168 73 |
| Board of health | 577 51 |
| Switch license | 75 00 |
| Pleasant Valley Railway | 1,192 40 |
| Water bonds | 75,000 00 |
| City property | 30,000 00 |
| City taxes | 250,000 00 |
| Total | $535,432 64 |

RATE OF TAXATION.

The committee reported the following rate of taxation, the basis being the county valuation:

| | Mills. |
|---|---|
| For city purposes | 5 |
| For sewerage | 1¾ |
| For poor | ¾ |
| For business tax on all sales over $1,000 | 1 |
| Total | 8¾ |

The report was adopted as a whole without any modification, under a suspension of the rules.

STREETS.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, from the Street Committee, reported as follows:

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Sycamore street, from Main to Ohio streets. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance granting the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad the right to lay a track on Preble avenue, from Elm to Spruce street.

Mr. Sawyer opposed the ordinance, and moved its reference to the Railroad Committee. Lost.

The ordinance then passed.

Report of viewers on the opening of Beaver avenue. Referred back to the viewers.

Report of viewers on the opening of an alley between Ridge and Lincoln avenue. Referred back to the committee, with instructions to report a new ordinance authorizing a new view.

Report of viewers on the opening of Wilson avenue. Referred back to the viewers for a rehearing.

SURVEYS.

Mr. Ober, from the Survey Committee, offered the following:

An ordinance repealing the ordinance for the opening of Charles street from Taggart street to the Perrysville Plank Road, and an ordinance authorizing the opening of the same, were passed finally.

Mr. McNeill offered a resolution instructing the Committee on City Property to let the contract for erecting an armory for Knap's battery and other military organizations. Referred to that committee.

Mr. Day offered a resolution for the refunding of wagon license on the Sawmill Run road. Referred to the Finance Committee.

NON-CONCURRENCES.

Business from the other branch was taken up and all actions of that body concurred in as far as reached, except the following:

The resolution directing Committee on Fire Engines and Hose to the building of a new hose carriage for the Columbia, was referred back to the committee with instructions to advertise for proposals.

The resolution directing the Street Commissioner to repair the steps on James street, was referred to the Street Committee.

Messrs. Ackley, Hartman and Sweeny were appointed a committee on the ordinance providing for the election of a city physician.

The ordinance fixing the salary, and a resolution for the election, of a city physician were postponed.

Adjourned.

**Common Council.**

This branch was called to order, with President Long in the chair. The clerk called the roll, and finding a quorum present, the Council proceeded with the following business:

Under presentation of petitions and resolution, the following were presented: Petition for grading Craig street from Aback to the river; for a sewer in Buena Vista street from Taylor to Perrysville avenue; for authority to erect a frame building in the Sixth ward; resolution for erecting a gas lamp corner of Sherman avenue and Ohio street; for a proper grade for Wood Run avenue; for repainting the Ellsworth engine house; for right to erect a frame building on Second street, Thirty-first ward; for grading and paving Black lane from west end drive to the Perrysville plank road; for gas lamp at Superior station, Ninth ward; for a fire engine in Ninth ward; for a sewer in Irwin avenue; for waterpipes on Charles street from Union avenue to line of James Gray's property; resolution for erecting illuminated names of streets on gas lamps; for grading and paving Williams street; for designating the Mayor's office in City Hall as the place for keeping the ballot boxes; all of which were referred to the proper committees.

The Committee on City Property presented a report stating that they had elected Matthew Kerr janitor and J. R. Lupton assistant, Ordinances fixing the salary of the janitor at $800 per annum, and that of the assistant janitor at $600 per annum, were passed finally.

The Committee on Division of Wards reported adversely to dividing the Seventh ward and creating a new one, to be designated the Twenty-sixth.

The Committee on Markets reported the receipts for January as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Clerk of Markets | $1,751 60 |
| Second scales | 490 59 |
| Diamond scales | 339 24 |
| Total | $2,581 43 |

Committee on Fire Engine and Hose presented adverse report to the erection of engine house in Fifth ward. The committee visited the fire department and reported the property in good condition, excepting the hose carriage of the Columbia Hose Company and attached a resolution authorizing the purchase of a new carriage for that company. Report was received and the resolution was adopted.

A resolution, presented by Mr. Brown, providing for the election of a city physician at the next meeting of Councils was adopted, and the President referred an ordinance fixing the salary of the city physician at $900 per annum to Committee on Health.

Business from Select Council was then taken up and concurred in, except an ordinance authorizing the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to lay three tracks on Preble way, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Golden offered a resolution that the Committee on City Property be instructed to advertise and let the contract for the armory building for Knapp's battery and other organizations according to plans and agreements as approved in 1873, and that the appropriation to said committee be increased sufficiently to pay the same, which was passed finally.

Additional business from Select Council was taken up, and, except a resolution on opening Wilson avenue, was concurred in, when Council adjourned.

## THE NEW CHARTER.

### The Attorney General Decides it a Nullity—The Election of Councilmen on Tuesday Next Held to be Legal—The Terms of City Officers Cannot be Extended by Act of Assembly.

The Presidents of Councils addressed a number of important queries to Attorney General Dimmick, a few days ago, and have received specific answers to each. The Attorney General first sets aside the new charter as a nullity, and having that out of the way he decides the other questions propounded. The correspondence is given in full below:

*Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, Attorney General of Pennsylvania:*

SIR:—Many perplexing questions are continuously arising under the new Constitution affecting the status of officers in our city government which we think would be put at rest by an opinion from you as the law officer of the State.

Permit us, therefore, to state them for your opinion:

On the first Tuesday of Decembea, 1871, the citizens of our city elected a Mayor, Controller and Treasurer for a term of three years, from and after February 1, 1872—their terms consequently expiring February, 1875.

On the first Tuesday of December, 1873, the different wards (thirty-seven in number) elected Councilmen, to take office on the first Monday after the first day of January following—the Common Councilmen for one year—the Select Councilmen, being the one-half in number of that body (the other half having been elected the year previously), for two years.

The present Councils organized, pursuant to law, January 5, 1874.

The General Assembly of 1873 passed an act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of Pittsburgh, &c., &c.," approved January 7, 1874, wherein it is provided as follows:

See parts of articles second and third, marked on pages 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 of said last mentioned act herewith sent you.

Queries—When do the terms of the Mayor, Controller and Treasurer expire? On the first of February, 1875, under the law under which they were elected; or the first Monday of January, 1875, under the law approved January 7, 1874, and herewith sent you.

When do the terms of the Councilmen expire (especially Select Councilmen elected last December)? On the first Monday after the first day of January, 1875-6, or the first Tuesday of January, 1875, under the act approved January 7, 1874.

When are we to hold the elections for the foregoing officers?—in February, 1874 or 1875? and under what law, i. e.: the number and term designated in act approved January 7, 1874, or as the laws were prior thereto.

Did not the Governor's proclamation, issued January 7, 1874—being the same day as his approval of our new charter—fix therein above referred to—abrogate said city charter?

Respectfully,

A. H. GROSS,
President Select Council
WM. B. MEGLEY,
President Common Council.

*January 30*, 1874.

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1874.

*Hon. A. H. Gross, President of Select Council, and Hon. W. B. Negley, President of Common Council, City of Pittsburgh:*

GENTLEMEN:—Absence must be my apology for omitting sooner to reply to your favor of January 30.

You request my opinion as to certain queries therein stated. As I am just now in an important bearing upon those which precede it, I will answer it first.

Even assuming that the Constitution did not go into effect until the date of the governor's proclamation, as the new city charter was approved on the same day, I have no doubt the proclamation avoided the approval, and the charter was thereby rendered void. But the new charter was approved in the morning, and the vote was counted by the Legislature and proclamation issued by the Governor in the afternoon; still, I have no doubt the new election will be held to cover and embrace the whole day, and not a fractional part thereof—if it did not go into effect the first of January.

Your other queries are, in my judgment, to be solved independent of the new charter, which, for the reasons given, I consider as annulled, if it ever had a legal existence, and it follows that the terms of the Mayor, City Controller and Treasurer of the city expire on the first day of February, 1875, the time appointed therefor by the charter under which they were elected; and the terms of which of your Select Councilmen elected last December expire the first Monday of January after the first day of January, 1875.

As the term of office of Mayor, Controller, and Treasurer, expire the first day of February, 1875, and that of the members of Common Council, and of the Select Council elected in December, 1875, expire in January, from their successors, under the Constitution, should be elected on the third Tuesday of February of the present year, 1874. The successors of the Select Council whose term expires in January, 1876, should be elected on the third Tuesday of February, 1875.

The foregoing, I believe covers all your queries. It is proper, perhaps, that I should add, that the Governor doubted whether the new charter was an improvement upon the old one, and the point was urged that if the new Constitution gave the right to vote on January, his approval would be of no effect. The gentlemen who represented your city, supported by many of the officials and some of the representatives of the city, thought otherwise, and in compliance with their request it was approved, and as the vote upon the new Constitution had not then been counted the coincidence of the approval and the proclamation happening upon the same day was not foreseen until after it had occured. You inclose a newspaper reference to a bill introduced by Mr. Warfel in the Senate, to extend the term of city, ward and brough officers now in office to the first Monday of April succeeding their term, &c. I have not seen the bill. Such legislation, if passed, stated it would conflict with section thirteen, article third, of the new Constitution, which provides that "no law shall extend the term of any public officer."

With great respect, your ob't, servant,

SAMUEL E. DIMMICK,
Attorney General.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**United States District Court—Judge McCandless.**

In the case of D. Hum vs. Thomas Jones, of this city, the hearing on motion for an injunction was adjourned to the 20th inst.

In the case of H. B. Claflin & Co. vs. Broadhead, Milford & Co., and Broadhead, Milford & Evans, of Oil City, an injunction was granted against the Savings Bank of Franklin, et al.

In the case of John Bernard, in bankruptcy, vs. that of J. Fuller, proceedings were, on motion of solicitors for petitioning creditors, discontinued.

In the matter of Mackin Bros., bankrupts, of Warren, the petition of Wm. Mackin, Jr., Nicholas Mackin and Michael Mackin for discharge from bankruptcy were presented, and orders made thereon for final hearing before Register Woodruff, of Erie.

**Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.**

Applications for naturalization will be heard by this Court on Saturdays only, or at such times as may be specially fixed by the court.

The case of J. P. & R. H. Knox vs. The Trustees of the St. Clair Congregational church, and John F. Natcher, contractor, has been concluded and submitted to the jury.

Robert D. Ross vs. The Pittsburgh Bolt Company. Action for labor done. Jury out.

Davis vs. Bracken. Action to recover on an account for feed. On trial before Judge Collier.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

115. Phillips vs. Cluley.
75. McKinney vs. Wood et al.
80. Sheppard vs. Knowles et al.
103. Vandevender et al. vs. Reamer.
107. Hope et al. vs. Davis.
108. Flaherty et al. vs. Getty & Co.
109. Feeny vs. P. W. and B. R. R. Co.
110. Baldwin township vs. Risher.

**Dist ict Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.**

**Common Council.**

This branch was called to order, with President Long in the chair. The clerk called the roll, and finding a quorum present, the Council proceeded with the following business:

Under presentation of petitions and resolution, the following were presented: Petition for grading Craig street from Aback to the river; for a sewer in Buena Vista street from Taylor to North avenue; for authority to erect a frame building in the Sixth ward; resolution for erecting a gas lamp corner of Sherman avenue and Ohio street; for a proper grade for Wood Run avenue; for repainting the Ellsworth engine house; for right to erect a frame building on Second street, Thirty-first ward; for grading and paving Black lane from west end drive to the Perrysville plank road; for gas lamp at Superior station, Ninth ward; for a fire engine in Ninth ward; for a sewer in Irwin avenue; for waterpipes on Charles street from Union avenue to line of James Gray's property; resolution for erecting illuminated names of streets on gas lamps; for grading and paving Williams street; for designating the Mayor's office in City Hall as the place for keeping the ballot boxes; all of which were referred to the proper committees.

The Committee on City Property presented a report stating that they had elected Matthew Kerr janitor and J. R. Lupton assistant, Ordinances fixing the salary of the janitor at $800 per annum, and that of the assistant janitor at $600 per annum, were passed finally.

The Committee on Division of Wards reported adversely to dividing the Seventh ward and creating a new one, to be designated the Twenty-sixth.

The Committee on Markets reported the receipts for January as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Clerk of Markets | $1,751 60 |
| Second scales | 490 59 |
| Diamond scales | 339 24 |
| Total | $2,581 43 |

Committee on Fire Engine and Hose presented adverse report to the erection of engine house in Fifth ward. The committee visited the fire department and reported the property in good condition, excepting the hose carriage of the Columbia Hose Company and attached a resolution authorizing the purchase of a new carriage for that company. Report was received and the resolution was adopted.

A resolution, presented by Mr. Brown, providing for the election of a city physician at the next meeting of Councils was adopted, and the President referred an ordinance fixing the salary of the city physician at $900 per annum to Committee on Health.

Business from Select Council was then taken up and concurred in, except an ordinance authorizing the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to lay three tracks on Preble way, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Golden offered a resolution that the Committee on City Property be instructed to advertise and let the contract for the armory building for Knapp's battery and other organizations according to plans and agreements as approved in 1873, and that the appropriation to said committee be increased sufficiently to pay the same, which was passed finally.

Additional business from Select Council was taken up, and, except a resolution on opening Wilson avenue, was concurred in, when Council adjourned.

## TAX ASSESSMENTS.

### Meeting of the Board of Revision—The Third Ward Schedule—The Appeal Committee Organized—Heretofore Exempted Property.

The Board of Revision met again yesterday morning, when Mr. Sims from the committee repeated a schedule of rate per foot front on property in the Third ward. The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

Reports from the Fifth and Seventeenth wards were called for, but as the reports were not ready the Board adjourned till Monday next at 10 A. M.

After the adjournment of the Board, the Committee on Appeals organized by the election of George R. White, Esq., Chairman.

HERETOFORE EXEMPTED PROPERTY.

The following schedule of property hitherto exempt will be found of special interest at this time:

| | |
|---|---|
| Roman Catholic Church property—Lot on Fifth avenue, 240 by 120 feet; 20 feet at $1,000 per foot; corner of Grant street $1,025 per foot; 20 by 200 feet, corner of Cherry alley, at $1,000 per foot; making a total of | $ 242,500 |
| Lot on Virgin alley 240 by 120 feet, on corner of Grant and alley, $175 per foot; 20 feet on corner of Cherry alley, $160 per foot; balance, 200 feet, $100 per foot; making a total of | 36,700 |
| Cathedral building | 330,000 |
| School brick | 10,000 |
| Bishop's old house | 15,000 |
| Bishop's new house (unfinished) | 75,000 |
| Third Presbyterian church property, lot 120 by 240 on Sixth avenue, at $325 per foot | 67,000 |
| Stone building | 150,000 |
| German Church, corner of Sixth avenue and Grant street, lot 60 by 70 at, $400 per foot | 24,000 |
| Two story brick house | 10,000 |
| Baptist Church, Grant street, lot 60 by 90, at $400 per foot | 24,000 |
| Two story brick church | 15,000 |
| Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, lot 60 by 110, at $1,000 per foot | 60,000 |
| Brick church building | 20,000 |
| Episcopal Church property, lot 140 by 100, Grant street, $600 per foot | 84,000 |
| Stone church | 85,000 |
| Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Lot 60 by 166, Sixth avenue, $450 per foot | 27,000 |
| Tow-story brick church and rear building | 20,000 |
| Second United Presbyterian Church property, Sixth avenue—lot 64 by 100, at $400 per foot | 25,000 |
| Tow story brick church | 30,000 |
| Methodist Church, corner Seventh avenue and Smithfield street—lot 60 by 100, at $1,050 per foot | 63,000 |
| Two-story brick church | 25,000 |
| Lutheran Church, Seventh avenue—lot 60 by 160, at $400 per foot | 24,000 |
| Two story brick church | 25,000 |
| First United Presbyterian Church, Seventh avenue—lot 70 by 120, at $425 per foot | 29,750 |
| Two-story brick church | 25,000 |
| Third Ward Public School, Grant street, lot 160 by 240, at $400 per foot | 60,000 |
| Four story brick school | 25,000 |
| Municipal Hall, Smithfield street, stone building | 750,000 |
| Lot 120 by 120, at $1,500 per foot | 180,000 |
| Custom House, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street | 50,000 |
| Lot 120 by 120, 20 feet at $3,000, and 1,000 feet at $50 per foot | 260,000 |
| Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, 1,360 